The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MARCH 2.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

Born: Juvenal, 40 A. D.
William Murray, 1705.
Sir Thomas Bodley, 1544.
Died: John Wesley, 1791.
Horace Walpole, 1797.
Francis II, 1835.
The Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, 1878.

Escape of Louis Philippe, 1848.

THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE.

There is a discussion going on in the North American Review as to how the churches of the present day can be made more useful to the common people and more attractive to the man of business. It is an interesting question, one that demands more serious consideration than it is receiving. In the present discussion in the Review, the Rev. M. J. Savage would build up the moral power of the church, and not bother with the dry theological questions that but few of the common people can understand. The Rev. Edward E. Hale would organize a church "for worship, for education, for charity, and for hospitality," and not preach so much about hell and denounce sinners. The Rev. Washington Gladden, would have the church to become more spiritual, more of an interpreter of life, applying to itself more vigorously than usual, the law of Christ. He would also have his church so arranged that the man who pays ten dollars a year would have an equal chance with the man who pays a thousand.

But none of these points reach the heart of the great question. Men and women will go to hear a popular preacher, but the sober question is "how can the average business man who has worked hard during the week and has been knocked about by business chances and changes, be induced to spend an hour and a half at church on Sunday morning?" The wives who are burdened with many of this world's cares, in whose paths through this life are found many things that sicken the heart and trouble the mind, need the upbuilding and the heart-cheering influence that the right kind of a church service would give them. But there are hundreds and thousands of these "troubled Marthas" in the cities that rarely ever attend church. There are thousands upon thousands of young men and women who need the spiritual influence of the church and they never receive it.

Why this condition of things? To one who takes a practical and common sense-like view of the question, it is not difficult to furnish an answer. The average sermons in our churches are not the kind in which the common people can become interested. They are too long, too dry, too uninstructive, too theological to take hold of the hearts of the people who need salvation. A minister who talks forty-five minutes or an hour on the driest theological question, and prays twelve or fifteen minutes, must not be disappointed if the church is not full, and if the average business man and the young men and women and the "troubled Marthas," do not go to such services. A church service can be made "attractive," and at the same time instructive and spiritual. Christianity is the most enspiring theme on which the human tongue can be employed, and the minister has a golden opportunity every Sunday of interpreting life and of expounding the gospel in such a way as to reach the very people who are churchless and whose Sundays are days of no profit.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.

Careful observers of the tendency to our over-legislation have a period of anxiety during every session of the legislature. There is never any telling what mischievous law, clearly intended to be beneficial, may be enacted. The idea of the average legislator seems to be that he must go in to regulate everything and reduce the scope of free action among the people as much as possible. He assumes that while the people are fully competent to select their legislators, they are not competent to manage their other affairs. His purpose is benevolent, but on the whole he does a great deal more harm than good. He is moved a good deal by theory. He no longer asks whether a certain proposed law is necessary, but whether it is theoretically unobjectionable.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The Sentinel is timely in making this criticism on the recklessness of the Wisconsin legislature. When an intelligent business man considers the method of doing legislative work, he will see that it is contrary to all the common sense laws of business. Over fourteen hundred bills have been introduced in the legislature. It is not expected that more one-third of that number will become laws. Not one quarter of the number should pass the legislature for the simple fact that they are not needed. The people have become so distrustful of legislative bodies that, to use the language of the Sentinel, "all but six states in the Union have provided for biennial instead of the annual sessions, and there is a general feeling that we should be able to get along quite as well with a session once in four years. At every session there is a disposition to increase the functions of the state and the results are never what are expected."

The present legislature, to use the language of a prominent republican official, "is altogether too slow and reckless." It not only has too short sessions, and too long adjournments, but in its proposed appropriations, it surpasses any previous legislature. State Treasurer Harshaw has made a full list of the appropriations called for in the several bills before the legislature and finds that the total amount asked for is $1,980,566 21. This is exclusive of the bill directing the disbursement of the proceeds from the sale of swamp lands and their transfer to the drainage fund, which would swell the total to $3,488 566.21. Nothing like this was ever before known in the history of the state.

The older members of the senate and assembly, those who have had legislative experience and have well known reputations for business sagacity, should combine against the present method of doing business, and use all their influence to make this session of the legislature a credit to the members, an honor to the republican party, and a benefit to the people.

THE SOUTH AND THE DEMOCRACY.

[It was the New York World, democratic that came to the conclusion several months ago, that the present southern political methods, including bossism, arrogancy, bull-dosing and assassination were harmful to the democratic party. The New York Herald, also an administration organ, has just learned that the solid south is not a good thing for the party. It then gives these figures to show how this democratic solidity in the old slave states is pushing the democratic party backwards: In the Forty-eighth congress the democrats had a majority of 71 in the house; in the next a majority of 41; in the present congress, a majority of 11, and in the next house the republicans will have a majority of 7. The democratic representation has been, is and will be as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Southern	108	108	103	102
Eastern	41	32	33	28
Western	49	43	32	29
Totals	198	183	168	15

The Herald then goes on to particularize in this way: There is a loss of 39 in three congresses, 36 being from the north and 6 from the south. There is a loss of 20 democratic representatives from the western states and 16 from the east. The solid south elected a speaker for the house and the speaker placed the solid south in control of every important committee. The democrats on the important committees are as follows:

	South.	East.	West.
Ways and Means	6	1	1
Judiciary	6	2	1
Foreign Relations	5	1	1
River and Harbor	7	0	1
Postoffice	6	2	1
Public Lands	5	0	2
Agriculture	5	3	2
Navy	6	2	0
Pacific roads	4	2	1

"Can southern men wonder," asks the Herald, "if year after year a certain deep irritation at that persistent political anomaly the 'solid south' lodges in northern minds, and that it finds expression at northern polls?"

The south is just as completely in the saddle under the democratic administration as it was before the war. Then it had a majority of congressional committees, as it has now, and Senator Sherman has shown that in proportion to the voting population, the south has two federal appointments to one for the north. Take the present assignment of the house committees as an illustration of the southern bossism, as given by the Herald. If the readers will look at the last table he will find that there are but 22 democrats from the north on the important house committees, while there are 51 from the south!

A parting shot at the administration by one of it friends, the New York World:

Mr. Cleveland's administration was to have been a terror to monopolies and dishonest, greedy corporations. In this regard it fails to come up to the advertisements. Mr. Cleveland's commissioner of patents, Benson J. Hall, after nursing a case against the Bell telephone monopoly for nearly a year, has rendered his unjust decision on the side of the long purse, and is now prepared to step down. The probabilities are that he is better off than the president and will not be compelled, like him, to work for a living.

Then the New York Sun, another representative of the democratic party, bid Mr. Cleveland good bye in two paragraphs like this:

How to get an interview from the president: Go to the White House, note book in hand, and ask for an Apology and Defense.

Mr. Cleveland, we believe, is the author of the theory that the more votes the democratic party can be made to lose the greater and more significant is the triumph.

In looking over the Washington dispatches it is noticed that Justice Strong, of the supreme court, has invited General Harrison and wife to occupy his pew at the Church of the Covenant on Sunday, a courtesy which was accepted with thanks. This is the church that Mr. and Mrs. Harrison attended when he was in the senate, and Mr. Scott, the father-in-law, has engaged a pew for them to occupy during their present stay in the city. Mr. Blaine, Mr. Windom and Mr. Wanamaker, of the cabinet, will also have pews at the Covenant. It looks very much as if the cabinet was to be strongly Presbyterian, Blaine, Windom, Wanamaker, Proctor and Noble all belong or at least attend the Presbyterian service, and Law Partner Miller, if he goes into the cabinet, will make six out of the eight.

Promptness.

First a cold then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—WALTER N. WALLACE, Washington. PRENTICE & EVENSON, druggists.

CHICAGO TO CALIFORNIA Without Change of Cars.

The Santa Fe Route is now running a Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car from Chicago to San Diego, via. Los Angeles, without change. The train leaves Dearborn Station, Chicago, every night at 11 o'clock. This is a great attraction and an unequaled accommodation for passengers. Office, 212 Clark street, corner Adams.

The Population of Janesville.

is about twelve thousand, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. *Trial size free.* Large bottles 50c and $1. Sold by all druggists.

—THE GAZETTE IS ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST DAILIES PUBLISHED IN THE STATE; THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IS ONLY 12 CENTS A WEEK DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

FOR UNRESTRICTED TRADE WITH CANADA.

The House Passes a Resolution Favoring Commercial Union—Work of the Senate—Gossip.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the House on motion of Mr. Allen of Michigan, the Senate bill was passed increasing to $150,000 the limit of cost of the building at Winona, Minn.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, the joint resolution was passed to promote commercial union with Canada. This joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and was reported unanimously from the committee on foreign affairs.

It provides that whenever it shall be duly certified to the President that the government of Canada has declared a desire to establish commercial union with the United States, having a uniform revenue system, like internal taxes to be collected, and like import duties to be imposed on articles brought into either country from other nations, with no duties upon trade between the United States and Canada, he shall appoint three commissioners to meet those who may be likewise designated to represent the government of Canada to prepare a plan for the assimilation of the import duties and internal revenue taxes of the two countries and an equitable division of receipts in a commercial union, and said commissioners shall report to the President, who shall lay the report before Congress.

In its report on the resolution the committee on foreign affairs says:

"Our commercial relations with Canada have recently awakened a deeper interest, and received a more thorough discussion than ever before on both sides of the border. The tendency of public opinion is plainly toward the enlargement of trade between the two countries. In Canada the movement has advanced from what was a few years ago an effort for partial reciprocity, to a wide expression in favor of unrestricted intercourse and commercial union. The chambers of commerce and boards of trade of the leading cities of Canada and more than fifty farmers' institutes and conventions have adopted resolutions declaring in favor of commercial union, of unrestricted trade between the two countries. The answer made by their opponents and those most closely attached to English trade and English rule has been that the United States has given no indication that it would receive or even consider any proposal, however friendly in spirit or however favorable to us in its terms it might be.

"Your committee believe that the power herein conferred upon the President can do no harm, that it will be wisely used, and will lead to beneficial results, promoting the independence, prosperity, and peace of two great peoples."

Mr. Hitt said that without delaying the House by a speech now, he would print some of the many reasons for wider commercial relations with Canada, the similarity of the recent tariff system of the two countries and the facility of assimilation; the enormous increase of our exports to Canada from fifty to seventy or eighty millions per annum, certain to result in the practicability of preventing all frauds under the common tariff and internal revenue; the great saving to both countries, and greatly increased prosperity to both; the guarantee of peace and harmony in the future.

Since he introduced this resolution it had been widely considered and discussed favorably, and the committee on foreign affairs reported it favorably without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, objected to the request of Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, for the passage of a bill granting a right of way through the Indian Territory to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, the Senate amendment was non-concurred in to the House bill to punish dealers or pretended dealers in counterfeit money for using the United States mail.

Mr. Holmes (Iowa) called up the De Moines river land bill, with the President's veto message thereon.

Mr. Crisp, in the interest of the California contested election case, raised the question of consideration.

The House agreed to the conference report on the bill providing that public lands adapted to agricultural purposes shall hereafter be disposed of only under the provisions of the homestead law. The bill further provides that pre-emption settlers whose claims have been heretofore initiated and are subsisting, may change their filings and entry to a homestead to be considered under that law. The right of location of soldiers' certificates is left under existing law.

Mr. Randall moved to dispense with private business, so as to pave the way partially to a consideration of the Cowles bill; and Mr. Mills in his antagonism to that measure, called up as a question of privilege, a President's veto on a private bill. Both these gentlemen were sidetracked, however, by Mr. Enloe (Tenn.) with a conference report on the bill to punish dealers in counterfeit money for using the United States mails. Pending a vote the House adjourned.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The credentials of Mr. Kenna for his new Senatorial term were presented, read and placed on file. The conference report on the bill to divide a portion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota into separate reservations was presented and agreed to. The disagreement had been, Mr. Dawes said, principally as to boundaries. Also the conference report on the bill for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico as to removal of charges of desertion.

SUSTAINS THE VETO.

The House Refuses to Pass the Bill for Relief of Des Moines River Settlers.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. Holmes of Iowa called up the Des Moines river land bill in the House Friday, and urged that it be passed over the President's veto. He declared that the bill only sought to allow the settlers to go into court and inquire whether the Des Moines Navigation company had complied with the terms of the grant.

Mr. White (N. Y.) said the measure was a legislative decree defying the decisions of the United States Supreme court for twenty years. The Supreme court had decided that the title to the land had passed entirely from the United States, and yet the first phrase of the bill was one declaring the lands to be public lands.

Mr. Gear (Iowa) said that the settlers had gone on the lands in good faith in their old age they were liable to be evicted under the decision of a court, gained, in his judgment by a clear case of collusion.

Mr. Payson (Ill.) sent to the clerk's desk and had read a telegram saying that 700 evictions are threatened in three counties in Iowa. He spoke, he said, in behalf of men whose property was being taken from them by legislative robbery. Who spoke for the millionaires, for the men holding the navigation company's title? The paid attorneys and lobbyists of the navigation company had been heard around this hall ever since the pendency of this legislation. The gentleman from Alabama (Wheeler) had said that so far as he knew he had never seen a lobbyist against the bill.

The gentleman knew, and he (Payson) knew, that ex-members of Congress, with the money of the navigation company in their pockets, in violation of their privileges as ex-members, came on the floor to stifle legislation.

Mr. Parker—Does the gentleman include me in anything he has said?

Mr. Payson—Neither directly nor indirectly do I refer to the gentleman from New York. I refer to ex-members who come here as attorneys for the navigation company; and the very bill which the gentleman from Alabama says should have passed was drafted by an ex-member of Congress and presented to him, as I know, and as he knows that I know.

Mr. Wheeler—"You say an attorney gave me that bill."

Mr. Payson—"Egbert Viele wrote that bill and gave it to you. He told me and you told me."

The House refused to pass the bill over the President's veto—yeas 147, nays 103, —not the requisite two-thirds in the affirmative.

THE COMING CABINET.

The New Cabinet as Organized by "The Best Authorities."

NEW YORK, March .—The Washington correspondent of the Times telegraphs his paper as follows:

"This has been another day of battle over New York. It ends with the Platt forces on the run for home, defeated and with no heart at present for the renewal of the conflict. Their only consolation is that Warner Miller himself will be out of the Cabinet as well as Mr. Platt. But one of Warner Miller's friends will be in, and the name of that friend will probably be Cornelius N. Bliss, chairman of the New York State Republican committee, President of the New England society, Vice President of the Union League club, head of the great wholesale dry goods firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., and director in various banks and financial enterprises. While Gen. Harrison has not yet told Dr. Bliss that he will be a member of his Cabinet, all those who ought to be informed say that he will do so to-morrow, and this is the way they figure out the Cabinet now:

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine.
Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom.
Secretary of War—Cornelius N. Bliss.
Postmaster-General—John Wanamaker.
Attorney-General—W. H. H. Miller.
Secretary of the Navy—Redfield Proctor.
Secretary of the Interior—John W. Noble.
Secretary of Agriculture—Thomas W. Palmer.

All of the best authorities agree that unless Gen. Harrison shall change his mind these gentlemen will be in his Cabinet, but there is not an agreement about the places that they will fill.

Seward's Son in the Race.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The New York situation Thursday morning is reported to have narrowed down to the consideration of the name of Clarence N. Seward, son of Lincoln's Secretary of State. The names of Elihu Root Judge Daniels and Seward were submitted to Gen. Harrison last night as the result of his suggestion to Mr. Morton, and the two first are said to have been unsatisfactory for some reason. If Mr. Seward is selected he will be given the law portfolio.

Swineford on Alaska Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Gov. Swineford, in his report on the Alaska outrages wnich has been sent to the Senate, says that two or three of the missionaries are responsible for the vile slanders upon the white people of Alaska, and he recommends that the Presbyterian board of home missions make a thorough investigation of the management of its Alaska stations.

HEAVY FAILURE IN DETROIT.

George Morley, a Lumber Dealer, Makes An Assignment.

DETROIT, Mich., March 2.—George Morley, a lumber dealer, assigned to Justice Haug Friday. The unsecured liabilities are between $60,000 and $70,000; secured liabilities about $30,000, and assets $75,000. Some of the securities were made to the Third National Bank by boats and dock property. Moreley's financial troubles began when he put $27,000 into the Richard planing mill. The investment was a loss, and the concern failed two years ago. He also held $7,000 of the Dwight Lumber Company's paper, which tended to cripple his resources. His chief creditor is the Third National Bank, which holds ample security for its entire claim. Among other creditors who are secured are the Oscoda Lumber Company, $10,000; Fletcher Lumber Company and Alpena Lumber Company, $8,000 each; Smith & Meyer and Forster of Greenville, $5,000.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY DROWNED.

Ben Hynes, His Wife, and Seven Children Lose Their Lives in a Swamp.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 2.—Last Wednesday the family of Ben Hynes, nine in all, were drowned in a swamp in Decatur county, near the Tennessee river, a colored man who was with them alone escaping. The family were moving in a wagon, and after dark became lost in the swamp. They came to a stream which the colored driver refused to cross. Mr. Hynes thereupon took up the lines and forced the team to go ahead. In a moment they were in water ten feet deep, and father, mother, and seven children were lost. Citizens have been searching for the bodies and have found three.

Emin Pasha's Victory.

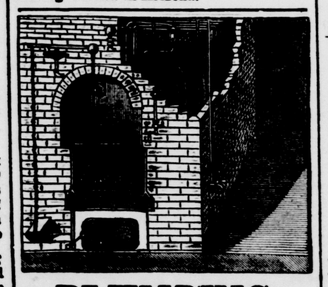
CAIRO, Egypt, March 1.—Deserters from Khartoum brings news that there has been a great battle on the White Nile, in Bahr-el-Ghazel, between the army of Emin Pasha and the expedition sent against him by Khalifa Abdullah. The expedition was defeated with heavy loss. Emin Pasha captured three steamers. Many prisoners were taken. The remnant of the expedition was dispersed in the desert.

A Million-Dollar Failure.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—The assignment of Henry A. Gould & Co., dealers in dye-stuffs, on Pearl street, this city, is announced. The liabilities, though not definitely known, are estimated at nearly $1,000,000. The assignee is a Boston lawyer named Cox.

A New Capital Crime.

PHŒNIX, A. T., March 2.—The bill making train robbery a capital crime, which was introduced in the Legislature by Louis Martin, of Pima, has passed both Houses and been signed by the Governor, making it a law in Arizona.



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— AND —
GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
—PUMPS—
AND REPAIRS.
Sewer and Cesspool Building.
H. E. MERRILL & CO.
Corn Exchange Square.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

The Senate and Assembly Hold Brief Sessions this Morning.

But Adjourned Until Tuesday Without Transacting Any Important Business.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, March 2—Both house of the legislature held special sessions this morning and adjourned until Tuesday morning.

The assembly passed a few unimportant bills, and there was nothing of any consequence done in the senate except to kill increasing the fees of jurors in justice courts from fifty cents to one dollar, and for the publication of the territorial laws

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Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women
AND CHILDREN EXCLUSIVELY.
OFFICE HOURS—1 to 3, and 6 to 7:30 p. m.
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Special attention given to carriage horses. Also to interfering and lame horses.
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Fit Guaranteed!
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At Prices that are Exceedingly Low.
Also remember that we make
A Special Effort!
To keep the "Correct" Styles in
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS and
NECKWEAR.
Colors and Shapes to Please EVERYONE.
Remember early purchasers always secure the best selections.
Merchant Tailor and Gents' Furnisher, 51 West Milwaukee St.

TAILORS' STRIKE!

Is ended, and all our men are back in their old accustomed places, ready to serve and please as ever. We have not been idle during the past two weeks, but have been arranging for the Spring Campaign, which looks promising now, in opening up the Swellest line of
Suitings, Overcoatings, Trouserings
That we have ever shown. We have shown some nobby goods in the past, but this springs selection eclipses all previous ones.

HATS — We carry only the proper shapes and never overload, consequently keep this stock clean and no "Old Timers" to palm off on the unsophisticated. — HATS

Furnishings.
All bright and fresh for the Spring of '89.
New Neckwear, Shirts, Gloves
And everything new at
KNEFF & ALLEN'S, East Enders.

G. COGSWELL & CO.
Closing Sale. Going Out of Business.
If You need Shoes within a Year Don't Wait Any Longer.

LADIES' SHOES $1.25, $2,00, $3.00.	Formerly 1.75, 2. 50, $4.00.
MEN'S SHOES $1.50, $2.00, $3.	Formerly 2,00, 2.50, $4 00.

MEN'S EMBROIDERED AND LEATHER SLIPPERS - - 50 to $1.00
Formerly $1,00 to $2.50

Carpet Slippers at - -	25
Ladies and Misses Rub. Boots	$1.00
Children's Rubber Boots - -	75
Men's Stoga Boots - -	1.50
Men's Stoga Shoes - - -	1.00
Ladies' Gaiters - - -	50
Ladies Slippers - - -	40

Everything Goes.
Fixtures For Sale.

CHESTNUTS AND PARODIES.

FOULER, the author of "About Advertising," says that bargains are the chestnuts of trade, and "less than cost" goods parodies on nothing.

OUR BIG PANTS SALE!

Is going on every day. We have received from our own factory
Two Thousand Pair!
of latest spring styles of Pants.
PANTS FOR MEN!
PANTS FOR BOYS!
PANTS FOR CHILDREN!
All of these Trousers are
TAILOR MADE AND PERFECT FITTING.
We don't sell them for less than cost, for no merchant can do that and live, but we having the advantage of
BEING OUR OWN MANUFACTURERS
we are enabled to save the wholesaler's profit and propose to give our customers the benefit. We will *Save you* 25 *per cent.* from regular prices. Before you buy your pants call and see us.
MILWAUKEE CLOTHING CO.
Under Myers House, Janesville, Wis.

ARE YOU IN NEED!
— OF —
CLOTHING!
If so, do not delay. but come to us at once,
WE WILL SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT.
And clothe you better than any other dealer can. As we wish to increase our stock of DRY GOODS, we must have more room therefor.
We Shall Clean Out our Entire Stock
Of fresh and new styles of Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods. We have Boys' Suits which we will sell you
AT COST PRICE.
They are all New Goods and must be sold as we reserve nothing in the clothing department, and must have everything sold by March 1st, and in order to do this Clothing will go regardless of cost, and to help the boom along we have made
: : SWEEPING REDUCTIONS : :
in prices of all
Winter Dry Goods, Cloaks, Flannels,
Yarns, Dress Goods, Table Linens, etc. We have also inaugurated a
SPECIAL SALE!
— OF —
EMBROIDERIES,
At lower prices than ever before quoted in Rock County. Buyers can expect great Bargains for the next thirty days, as every one knows, we always do as we advertise. Come at once and select your Bargains.
CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE
Corner West Milwaukee and River Streets.
PICTURE FRAMES,
FINEST LINE IN THE CITY for the MONEY
— AT —
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We have had personal knowledge of the capacity of Miss E. L. Williams as a writer of both Graham and Eclectic systems of Shorthand, and take pleasure in recommending her as competent to teach either system.

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SATURDAY MARCH 3

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GLADSTONE FOR IRELAND.

THE GRAND OLD MAN TALKS FOR HOME RULE.

Stirring Address in the Commons—Pigott, the Forger, Commits Suicide—Lord Sackville's Successor.

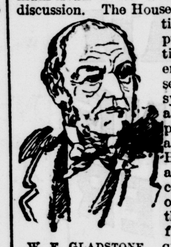
LONDON, March 2.—The debate in the House to-night on the amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech is expected to be highly interesting. It is the opening of the Liberal campaign for the overthrow of the government, for which such opportunity has been afforded by the breakdown of the Times' case.

A scrimmage is likely to take place when Dr. Tanner attempts to enter the House to-night to take his seat. A warrant under the crimes act is out against him, service of which he has so far eluded, and bailiffs will try to arrest him on the threshold of St. Stephen's.

LATER—The House of Commons is crowded—floor as well as galleries. Dr. Tanner, for whom the police watched every entrance of the Parliament building to arrest him, has just entered the House and is received with cheers and shouts of "Bravo," from the Parnellite benches as he takes his seat. The debate on the address has begun. Mr. Gladstone is on his feet and is speaking at his best. He is now replying to the remarks of Mr. Chamberlain. He is in good voice, fine form, and high spirits. and monopolizes the attention of the members and spectators.

Mr. Gladstone's Speech.

Mr. Gladstone held that there were three main issues raised in the amendment under discussion. The House was called upon entirely to disclaim the present administration of the Irish government; it was asserted that to this system was due the aversion of the people to Great Britain; and, finally, the House was asked to adopt measures of conciliation. They owed an apology to the people of Ireland for allowing the great question of the domestic government of their country to remain unintroduced in the present Parliament. Still the Liberals were tolerably well satisfied with the progress of the question in the favor of the country. [Cheers.] Mr. Chamberlain told them that the measure of local government for Ireland must be indefinitely postponed. That meant that in some future Parliament possibly gentlemen calling themselves Liberal-Unionists might incline to look up to an Irish government. At present the votes of that portion of the House were important as the mainstay of the government's policy. [Opposition cheers.] Regarding their votes in the next Parliament he would not refer to any one in particular [laughter], least of all to Mr. Chamberlain, but speaking simply of the seventy members now converting the Tory minority into a majority—he regarded their votes in the coming Parliament as of small importance. [Cheers.]



W. E. GLADSTONE.

It was said that the present government of Ireland would have been remarkably successful but for the difficulties placed in the way in connection with the land question. Who placed them there? Why, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Hartington and their friends. [Cries of "Oh, oh," and opposition cheers.] They created the land difficulty, and when the effects of the prevailing distress became patent they obstinately refused to deal with them. The refusal was followed by the plan of campaign. It was the direct and necessary offspring of their policy. He had never vindicated breaches of the law in any shape, but he must say that there were many cases in which the law-makers were more responsible than the law-breakers, and this was one of them. [Cheers.] The government continued to declare its anxiety to settle the land question; yet, with a large majority behind it Mr. Chamberlain appealed to him to propound a scheme for the settlement of the question. He, then, was a person so happy as to possess the political confidence of his opponents. [Laughter and cheers.] The responsibility for the delay in coming to a settlement must rest upon the majority in power. [Cries of "Hear, hear."] The refusal to produce a measure would tend still further to expose the utter hollowness of the Conservatives in regard to Ireland and the real determination of the majority to do nothing to ameliorate the condition of the Irish people. [Cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to show from the results of the by-elections that the opinion of the country was turning to home rule. He next contested the assertion that the improving condition of Ireland was due to the administration of the government, expressing surprise that the increase in agricultural values was put to the credit of the government. Referring to the Parnellite prisoners he denounced the degrading hardships and personal indignities they suffered, and denied that the treatment of political prisoners under the Liberal government was similar. No other government, Liberal or Conservative, had given imprisoned political men such usage. [Cheers.] Mr. Balfour's plea that the treatment of prisoners could not be altered without an alteration of the rules beyond his power was ludicrous. The plain truth was the present treatment of prisoners was part of a system of extreme repression. Why ought not the Conservatives to realize that the anti-national system in Ireland constituted an imminent danger to the union? [Cheers.]

He proceeded to give a glowing account of the progress of Ireland under Drummond from 1835 to 1840, contrasting it with the regime of Balfour. He declared that the breach between the people and the government was now widening, and that the confidence of the people in the law and in the administrators of the law was impaired and almost gone [cheers]. In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said:

"To continue the state of things under which so many representatives of this House are placed under a brand of proscription is impossible. You may deprive of its grace and freedom the act you are asked to do, but avert it you cannot [prolonged cheers]. To prevent the consummation of it is utterly beyond your power. It seems to approach at an accelerated rate; but, come slower or quicker, it is surely coming, and many of you who have opposed it must already see in the handwriting on the wall signs of the coming doom." [cheers].

Mr. Goshen, chancellor of the exchequer, denied that the government desired to delay the extension of local government in Ireland. When the time was opportune the government would be ready to grapple with the difficulties. He was hopeful of better success than that which attended Mr. Gladstone's proposals.

Dr. Tanner Arrested.

On leaving the House of Commons Dr. Tanner was surrounded by a crowd of Radicals and Nationals and escorted to the Palace hotel. At the hotel he made a speech in which he eulogized Gladstone. He was enthusiastically cheered. Dr. Tanner was subsequently arrested in the smoking-room of his hotel and was taken to Scotland Yard.

THE PARNELL CASE.

An Interim Report Demanded by Sir Charles Russell.

LONDON, March 2.—The Parnell commission reassembled Friday morning. The excitement manifested for several days past consequent upon the collapse of Pigott on cross-examination and his flight had subsided, and the proceedings were conducted quietly.

The court refused to allow Mr. Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic union, to make a personal statement, or to hand to the court a written document, on the ground that the time was inconvenient.

Messrs. O'Kelly and Davitt, and Campbell, Mr. Parnell's secretary, swore that they did not write the letters ascribed to them by Pigott.

Mr. Justin McCarthy also testified. He denied that he had had an interview with Pigott. Mr. Lewis, solicitor for Mr. Parnell, testified that he told Pigott that the letters not being negotiable, he could not be prosecuted for forgery, but was liable to prosecution for obtaining money under false pretenses. Witness declared that he had not promised Pigott a farthing.

Mr. Labouchere testified that he had never offered Pigott £1,000 if he would swear that the letters were forged, as sworn to by Pigott. He said that before the commission opened somebody named O'Brien had offered him a packet of letters which were said to have been written by Messrs. Egan and Parnell. He did not know O'Brien.

Mr. Soames, solicitor for the Times, produced the documents on which Pigott's evidence was based. He said that every statement Pigott had made had been submitted to the Court.

Mr. Lewis was recalled. He testified that he was convinced that Pigott was a forger before he ever saw him. Mr. Houston announced his readiness to submit to cross-examination, and to give security for his continued attendance before the commission. Attorney-General Webster urged that Houston be immediately cross-examined, so as to enable the commission to have all the facts before them.

Sir Charles Russell on behalf of the Parnellites applied to the court to exercise its discretion under the commission act and make an interim report on the genuineness of the letters that had been placed in evidence.

Attorney-General Webster occupied the remainder of the day with the reading of extracts from the Irish World and the Freeman's Journal regarding Mr. Davitt. Sir Charles Russell finally protested that the Attorney-General's only object was to have the passages published in order to arouse prejudice against the Parnellites. The commission then adjourned.

The commission's report on the Parnell letters is expected to reach Parliament the middle of next week.

In the House of Commons Mr. W. H. Smith denied that the government had placed Irish constables at the disposal of the Times.

Mr. H. P. Cobb (radical) asked if Mr. Smith was aware that the courtyard in front of Mr. Soames' offices was crowded with Irish constables roaming about and smoking.

Mr. Smith replied that he was not aware that such was the case.

Mr. Brunner (liberal) asked Mr. Smith whether the libelous publication entitled "Parnellism and Crime" was not still exposed for sale on his (Mr. Smith's) book stalls. This question was followed by a great uproar. When order was restored Mr. Smith said: "I appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the House, I appeal to the members, whatever their differences of opinion, whether such questions ought to be addressed to me." [Cheers.]

PAUNCEFOTE IS APPOINTED.

Sir Julian Appointed British Minister at Washington.

LONDON, March 2.—The statement that Sir Julian Pauncefote has been appointed British Minister to the United States is officially confirmed.

Sir Julian is the third son of the late Robert Pauncefote, Esq., of Preston court, Gloucestershire. He was born at Munich, Sept. 13, 1828, and educated at Paris, Geneva, and Marlborough college. He was called to the bar at Middle Temple in 1852, joined the Oxford circuit, and also practiced as a conveyancer. He was attorney general of Hong Kong from May, 1865 to 1869; was acting chief justice of the Supreme court there for a short time in 1869 and was reappointed in 1872.

He was chief justice of the Leeward islands in 1873-74, and under secretary of state for the colonies from July, 1874, to 1876, when he was appointed assistant under secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1882 he was appointed permanent under secretary of state for foreign affairs, succeeding the late Lord Tenterden. Sir Julian Pauncefote is a lawyer, not a diplomat, and was never attached to any embassy. He was appointed to his present post on account of his extensive knowledge of the legal bearings of treaties. As his present salary is only £2,000 yearly, the new appointment is a desirable one, the salary of the minister at Washington being £8,000. Sir Julian married Miss Selina Cubitt, daughter of the late Maj. Cubitt, and has a family. Among officials he has a reputation for shrewdness. He has quiet, amiable manners, allied with much acuteness.

PIGOTT ENDS HIS LIFE.

The Forger Commits Suicide in a Hotel in Madrid.

LONDON, March 2.—An Englishman supposed to be Richard Pigott was arrested at the hotel Des Ambassadeurs in Madrid today under the name of Ronold Ponsonby. The man afterward committed suicide with a revolver. The description of the suicide corresponds with that of Pigott. The man spoke English only. A small amount of silver was found in his pockets. The police have taken possession of the papers and other articles found upon him.

The description given of the man tallies with that of the one who called at the Hotel des deux Mondes in Paris after Pigott's flight. The suicide is undoubtedly Pigott. He doubtless assumed the name of Ronald Ponsonby because the initials corresponded with those on his baggage.

The arrest of the suicide was made in consequence of a telegram from the British foreign office. Ponsonby arrived from Paris Thursday morning. His only baggage was a small hand-bag. Soon after his arrival he sent a telegraphic dispatch to London.

The Standard says it is able to confirm the statement that the suicide was Pigott. When arrested he took the situation coolly and threw the officers off the scent. With the excuse that he wished to get his overcoat he retired to an alcove and there shot himself in the mouth with a revolver. He died instantly. His head was terribly disfigured.

The Best Laid Plans of Mice and Men

Gang aft aglee. Not so with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It goes right to the spot it is designed to beneficially effect, and there is no tardiness in its action. But while it relieves constipation in common with dyspepsia and liver complaint—associate evils—the griping and abdominal disturbance produced by drastic purgatives never precede its operation. Its thoroughness is unmarred by violence, the chief characteristics of most laxatives, and one that is highly prejudicial to both bowels and stomach. It is only by invigorating the intestinal canal, and thus fitting it to perform its office as a natural sluice for the effete matter of the system, that its regularity can be perpetuated. To weaken by drenching is to insure its relapse into disorder. This the Bitters never does. Chills and fever, nervousness, kidney complaints yield to the bitters, and appetite and sleep are improved.

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A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening, feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Prentice & Evenson druggis

AMONG THE LAW-MAKERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS ASSEMBLY.

The Indiana House Favors Beef Inspection on the Hoof—Michigan and Wisconsin Solons.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—The House, Friday, killed Mr. McDonald's bill amending the law in regard to the licensing of attorneys. Mr. Cochran's bill providing that the three railroad and warehouse commissioners should be elected by the people of the State at the general November election every two years came up and was made a special order for next Thursday.

The committee on license and miscellany reported back adversely Senator Berry's bill to prohibit pool selling, but the Senate refused to adopt the report—ayes 8, nays 28. Senator Berry moved that the bill be printed and ordered to a second reading; carried—ayes 25, nays 2.

Senator Pierce objected to concurring in the adverse report of the committee on license and miscellany on his bill increasing the liquor license to $1,000 a year. The Senate refused to concur in the committee report, and on motion of Senator Berry the bill was referred to the committee on judicial department.

With very little debate and no amendments Senator Newell's bill providing that one-third of the districts of cities electing aldermen by the plan of minority representation shall elect aldermen annually so that only one-third of any such city council shall ever consist of new members, was passed with an emergency clause providing that the act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

The Senate then adjourned until 5 o'clock Monday evening.

FOR INSPECTION ON THE HOOF.

A Bill Passes One Branch of the Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 2.—Both branches of the Legislature disposed of considerable business Friday, and nearly all the important bills introduced during the session were so far advanced upon the calendar that their passage can be accomplished without much delay. In the Senate the bill establishing a board of public works for this city was passed, after many futile efforts on the part of the Republicans to amend it, and, contrary to expectation, the vote was taken without a scene. The bill amending the metropolitan police bill so as to include the fire department was also passed, and these measures have both gone to the Governor for his signature. There is little question, however, that both will be vetoed. The bill providing for the inspection of all animals designed for food, and which was introduced at the instance of the health board, was also passed after an interesting discussion. It was charged that Phil Armour of Chicago had formed a beef trust and was controlling the meat markets in the large cities of a dozen States, and one member boldly asserted that the bill was aimed at this monopoly. It provides that all cattle, hogs, and sheep killed for food in any city in Indiana shall be inspected on foot, and it shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale any meat not so inspected, the penalty being from $50 to $100 for every violation of the law.

The House passed the bill for the equipment and furnishing of the new insane hospitals at a cost of $187,000; the bill for the organization and regulation of the Indiana militia was also passed; the bill increasing the tax levy in this county from 90 cents to $1.30. A dozen or more important bills were engrossed. One permitting cities to charge $250 and incorporated towns $150 for license to sell intoxicating liquors came back from the committee with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. A minority report, however, recommended its passage. The author defended his bill at some length, insisting that in cities and towns where public sentiment favors a greater restriction of the liquor traffic, and where the revenues must be increased by heavier tax levies, unless other means are found, it is only just that the people should be allowed to increase the cost of licenses.

The uncomplaining manner in which Representative Linck received the severe sentence of the House for his assault upon Willard has produced a decided change in sentiment among the members, and to-day several Democrats interested themselves in creating a sentiment among others favorable to a suspension and a reduction of the fine to $25. In accordance with a general understanding among the Democrats, a resolution to this effect was introduced last evening and was made the special order for Monday afternoon. It will doubtless be adopted.

INDORSED FOR THE CABINET.

Michigan Republican Legislators Recommend Alger and Palmer.

LANSING, Mich., March 2.—A semi-official intimation from Washington to the effect that a united indorsement from his own State would materially help the prospects of Senator Palmer for a Cabinet position, led to a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature Friday, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, The State of Michigan is desirous of being represented in the Cabinet of President Harrison, therefore,

"Resolved, By the Republican members of the Legislature of Michigan that we earnestly recommend to the President-elect's consideration the names of Gen. R. A. Alger and Senator T. W. Palmer, and we shall feel honored in the selection of either of these gentlemen."

Speaker Diekman and President Ball wired this action to Gen. Harrison, and this was followed by numerous private dispatches.

The Senate passed a resolution to compel the forwarding to Lansing of the records of Isle Royale county in Lake Superior. The only wealth of the county is its copper mines and when they were abandoned several years ago the county was abandoned also, and its records sent to a Detroit firm where they have been kept ever since. The Auditor-General is empowered by the resolution to retain the records and to record all transfers of the titles until county is reorganized. This is to enable a company of eastern capitalists to work the abandoned mines. The mineral formation is identical with that of the great copper district on Keeweenaw point and it is believed that when the Isle Royale mines are developed they will prove nearly, if not fully, as rich.

The House passed a number of local acts, among them being a bill to incorporate the woman's relief corps of Michigan, and put in most of the afternoon in a wrangle over a bill to prohibit the sale of cigarettes and all forms of tobacco to boys under 17 years of age.

Wisconsin Proceedings.

MADISON, Wis., March 2.—The first lively day in a business way was had in the Senate Friday over a bill aiming to cut down the pay of Circuit court reporters from $2,000 to $1,500. After a lively scramble the proposition was defeated and the bill was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly a bill to enlarge the corporate limits of Milwaukee passed; also a bill to establish a system of public parks in that city and for the erection of a bridge over the Milwaukee river from Michigan street to Sycamore. Saturday both houses hold brief sessions and adjourn over till Monday evening. Gov. Hoard has appointed L. C. Steenberg register of deeds in Vernon county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John J. McCarthy.

Legislators at Benton Harbor.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., March 2.—The Senate and House committee on cities and villages, consisting of twelve members, came here Friday to look over the ground before deciding in regard to the question between Benton Harbor and St. Joseph as to the former's right to extend its limits one-half mile further south, thereby taking in a portion of St. Joseph's territory. The solons were given a sleigh ride over the ground by Benton Harbor representative men during the forenoon, and in the afternoon were entertained in a similar manner by St. Joe's representatives. They returned to Lansing without giving any decision.

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Fair white hands.

Bright clear complexion

Soft healthful skin.

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2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of	$500 are	50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.

999 Prizes of	$100 are	99,900
999 Prizes of	100 are	99,900
8,134	Prizes amounting to	$1,054,800

NOTE—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

For Club Rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with state, county street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

"REMEMBER that the payment of prizes is GUARANTEED by FOUR NATIONAL BANKS, of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

One Dollar is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefitted. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, N. Y., Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post free by

Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

IF YOU WISH!

To find the store that keeps the best assortment and sell the cheapest, just call at

E. HALL'S.

55 West Milwaukee Street.

where you can find

Dry Goods, Tinware, Crockery. Hats Gloves Grain Bags, Carpet Warp, Bird Cages, Men's Clothing, White Shirts, Wooden ware, Ladies' Underwear, Whitewash Brushes, and Ten Thousand other articles

NEW GOODS DAILY

Just try a Cash store.

E. HALL

BOWER CITY LAUNDRY

Located next door to East Side Engine House, is now in full operation. Orders or packages left at W. C. Holmes', C. E. Brown's grocery, Harry Ashcraft's barber shop, will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BLAKLEY & JENKINS.

Wood and Coal.

Michigan Maple Wood

AND ALL OTHER KINDS, AND

All Kinds of Hard Coal!

— AT —

CHEAP PRICES,

— AT —

WM. BUGGS,

Corner of Academy and Wall Sts. Call and get prices.

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FAST MAIL LINE with Vestibuled Trains between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE between Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha and the Pacific Coast.

GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE between Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, Mo.

5700 *MILES OF ROAD* reaching all principal points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Iowa Missouri and Dakota.

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc., apply to the nearest station agent of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, or to any railroad agent anywhere in the World.

BOSWELL MILLER, A. V. H. CARPENTER,
General Manager. Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

☞ For information in reference to Lands and Towns owned by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, write to H. G. HAUGAN Land Commissioner. MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN.

MILLINERY!

All the Latest Styles

OF

HATS, BONNETS AND Millinery Goods,

AT

MRS. SADLER'S.

SOUTH MAIN STREET.

S. C. BURNHAM,

Optician Jeweler and

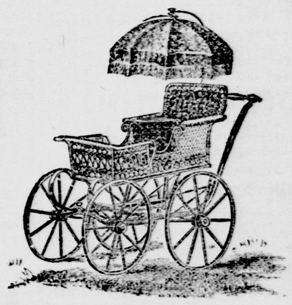


REPAIRING * * NEATLY * * DONE

71 WEST MILWAUKEE ST.
JANESVILLE, - - WISCONSIN

LARGE LOT OF NEW STYLES!

OF



Baby - Carriages!

JUST RECEIVED AT

WHEELOCK'S

Of the best and handsomest eastern factories make. Selling cheap this season, from

$2.50 TO $35 00 EACH

POST OFFICE.

The closing of mails from February 26, 1888 on til further notice will be as follows:

Milwaukee, Milton, Whitewater, Palmyra, Monroe, Brodhead, Beloit and Rockford Illinois .... 9:00 a. m.
Milwaukee and way, Chicago and Cedar Rapids—(west of De Kalb, Ill.) .... 11:40 a. m.
Chicago and Eastern, Racine and Rock Island—east, Chicago and Rock Island—west, Chicago and Winona via. Madison .... 12:00 m.
Northern .... 1:00 p. m.
Chicago and Eastern via. Afton .... 2:10 p. m.
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien—west, (Northern Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, Milton, Leyden, Center and Fellows .... 4:20 p. m.
Milwaukee and Mineral Point via. Monroe and Darlington .... 5:30 p. m.
Beloit .... 5:30 p. m.
Chicago and Winona, via. Madison 8:00 p. m.
Chicago and Eastern .... 8:00 p. m.
Chicago and La Crosse—(East and west of Watertown) .... 8:00 p. m.

OVERLAND.

Emerald Grove and Fairfield .... 2:00 p. m.
Johnstown and Richmond .... 2:00 p. m.

The collection of mail by carriers will be made at the hours designated upon the card attached to each mail box.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The attention of the public is called and recommended to the use of the Money Order system as a prompt, cheap and safe method of transmitting small sums of money. The fees for Money Orders are as follows

Orders not exceeding $5, five cents.
Orders exceeding $5 and not exceeding $10, 8 cents.
Orders exceeding $10 and not exceeding $15, 10 cents.
Orders exceeding $15 and not exceeding $30, 25 cents.
Orders exceeding $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents.
Orders exceeding $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.
Orders exceeding $50 and not exceeding $60, 30 cents.
Orders exceeding $60 and not exceeding $70, 35 cents.
Orders exceeding $70 and not exceeding $80, 40 cents.
Orders exceeding $80 and not exceeding $100, 45 cents.

OFFICE HOURS.

For delivery of mail, etc., from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Money Order department, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
On Sunday for delivery of mail, from 12 to 1 p. m.

CLARENCE L. CLARK, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Chicago & Northwestern.
Trains at Janesville Station

DEPART.

For Chicago*	8:25 A M
For Chicago	7:00 A M
For Chicago	12:30 P M
For Beloit and Caledonia	6:20 A M
For Beloit and Rockford	7:20 P M
For Chicago, Beloit and Rockford*	2:30 P
For Watertown, Oshkosh and Green Bay	1:20 P M
For Milwaukee and Waukesha	1:20 P M
For Watertown, Oshkosh and Green Bay	8:35 P M
For Madison and St Paul (new line)	8:45 P M
For Evansville, Madison and St. Paul and Winona (new line)*	2:00 A M
For Madison, Winona & Dakota points	12:30 P M
For Chicago, Clinton and Sharon (dining car) breakfast*	6:15 A M
For Beloit, Belvidere, DeKalb, Omaha, Rockford and Freeport	11:59 A M
For Beloit	8:40 A M
For Watertown, Fond du Lac and points north	6:15 A M

ARRIVE.

From Beloit and Rockford	8:40 A M
From Beloit and Caledonia	9:40 P M
From Chicago*	8:40 P M
From Green Bay, Oshkosh and Watertown	11:58 A M
From Green Bay, Oshkosh and Watertown	6:05 A M
From Chicago	8:35 P M
From Madison and Winona	3:15 P M
From Madison and St Paul*	6:15 A M
From Madison, Evansville and St. Paul and Winona (new line)*	3:25 A M
From Beloit and Chicago	1.15 P M
From Chicago, Sharon and Clinton	2:00 A M
From Beloit, Rockford, Belvidere and DeKalb	7:20 P M
From Watertown, Fond du Lac and points north	9:40 P M
From Milwaukee and Waukesha	9:25 P M

*Daily.
†Daily except Monday.
All other trains daily except Sunday.

C. A. POTTER, Agent, Janesville, Wis.
M. HUGHETT, Gen'l Supt.
E. P. WILSON, General Passenger Agent

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

TRAINS LEAVE

For Milton (mixed)	6:25 P M
For Mineral Point	9:45 A M
For Milwaukee	5:17 P M
For Milwaukee and Chicago	9:45 A M; 12:05 P M
For Madison and Portage	9:20 A M
For Madison, Prairie du Chien and West	4:35 P M
For Chicago, Beloit, Rockford and Rock Island	9:40 A M
For Council Bluffs and West	1:08 P M
For Beloit and Rockford	5:45 P M
For Monroe, Mineral Point, Platteville and Shullsburg	9:45 A M
For Platteville and Shullsburg (mail)	5:40 P M
For Monroe and Mineral Point (freight and passenger)	10:15 P M
For Beloit—mixed	9:10 P M

TRAINS ARRIVE.

From Milwaukee	9:35 A M
From Milwaukee and Chicago	5:35 P M; 9:05 P M
From St. Paul, Madison and Portage	9:25 A M; 1:08 P M
From Chicago, Rockford and Beloit	2:35 P M
From Rock Island, St. Louis & West	9:20 A M
From Chicago, Council Bluffs and Southwest	5:10 P M
From Platteville, Mineral Point, Darlington and Monroe	9:25 A M
From Mineral Point & Monroe	5:10 P M
From Monroe (freight and passenger)	8:10 P M

H. R. JOHNSON, Agent.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen Pass. Agt

S. P. HOSKINS,
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT.

Notary Public, Conveyancing done. Notes and Mortgages Negotiated. General Collecting Agency. Rents houses, pays taxes, etc. One door east of Telephone office, Smith's block.
Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Any person having business in my line can save money by calling on me before transacting any business with any Ins. loan or real estate Agent in Smith's Block.
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient; it is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. Over 100,000 drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. 48 page book of particulars free.

FRANK SHERER, Druggist, Agent, Janesville, Wis.

THE CHICAGO AND
NORTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY.
OVER 7,000 MILES

Of steel track in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota and Wyoming, penetrates the Agricultural, Mining and Commercial Centres of the

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

The Unrivaled Equipment of the Line embraces Sumptuous Dining Cars, New Wagner and Pullman Sleepers, Superb day Coaches and

FAST VESTIBULED TRAINS

Running direct between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Council Bluffs and Omaha, connecting for Portland, Denver, San Francisco and all Pacific Coast Points.

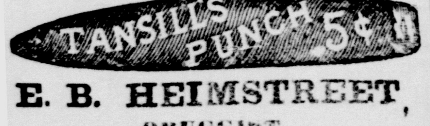
ONLY LINE TO THE BLACK HILLS

For Tickets, Rates, Maps, Time Tables and full information, apply to any Ticket Agent or address the Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

J. M. WHITMAN, General Manager. H. C. WICKER, Traffic Manager. E. P. WILSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

C. A. POTTER, Agent, Janesville, Wis.

R. W. Tansill & Co., 55 State St., Chicago, WANT ONE Agt (Merchant only) in Every Town for



E. B. HEIMSTREET, DRUGGIST.
Sole agent at Janesville
eojanlwly

OUR LITTLE SON,

Four years old, afflicted with a painful skin disease. Six doctors tried to cure him and failed. Got worse. Completely cured by one set of Cuticura Remedies, costing $1.75.

Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician, who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger, in blotches and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike failing, and the child steadily getting worse, until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him Cuticura Resolvent internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the Resolvent about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the horrible malady. In all we used less than one-half of a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a little less than one box of Cuticura, and only one cake of Cuticura Soap.

H. E. RYAN, Cayuga Livingston Co., Ill.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1887, C. N. COE, J. P.

SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

Last spring I was very sick, being covered with some kind of scrofula. The doctors could not help me. I was advised to try the Cuticura Resolvent. I did so, and in a day I grew better and better until I am as well as ever. I thank you for it very much, and would like to have it told to the public.

EDW. HOFMANN, North Attleboro, Mass.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap prepared from it externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood diseases from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap 25c.; Resolvent $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

☞Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Soap

Choking Catarrh

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the langor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catharral matter? What a depressed influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure

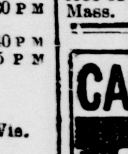
The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of Sanford's Radical Cure, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the Radical cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and an Improved Inhaler, with treatise and directions, and is sold by the all druggists for $1.

Potter Drug & Chemical Co. Boston.

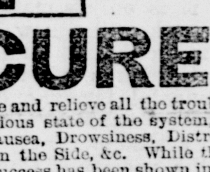
No Rheumatism About Me.

ONE MINUTE.



The Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains, and Weaknesses. The first and only pain-killing plaster. New original, instantaneous, infallible safe. A marvellous Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness. Utterly unlike and vastly superior to all other plasters. At all druggists 25 cents: five for $1 00; or, postage free of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

TRADE S.S.S. FOR THE BLOOD MARK

No Mercury,
No Potash,
Or any other Mineral Poison.

It is Nature's Remedy, made exclusively from Roots and Herbs.

It is perfectly Harmless.

It is the only remedy known to the world that has ever yet *Cured contagious Blood Poison in all its stages.*

It cures Mercurial Rheumatism, Cancer, Scrofula, and other blood diseases heretofore considered incurable. It cures any disease caused from impure blood. It is now prescribed by thousands of the best physicians in the United States, as a tonic. We append the statement of a few:

"I have used S. S. S. on patients convalescing from fever and from measles with the best results. J. N. CHENEY, M. D., Ellaville, Ga."

BREMEN, GA.—Willie White was afflicted with scrofula seven years. I prescribed S. S. S., and to-day he is a fat and robust boy. C. W. PARKER, M. D.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 15, 1885.—I have taken three bottles of Swift's Specific for secondary blood poison. It acts much better than potash or any other remedy I have ever used. B. F. WINFIELD, M. D., Formerly of Sussex Co., Va.

DR. E. J. HALE, the well-known druggist and physician, of Nashville, Howard County, Ark., writes: "Having some knowledge as to what S. S. S. is composed of, I can safely recommend it as the remedy for all skin diseases, it matters not what the name may be."

We have a book giving a history of this wonderful remedy, and its cures, from all over the world, which will convince you that all we say is true, and which we will mail free on application. No family should be without it. We have another on Contagious Blood Poison, sent on same terms.

Write us a history of your case, and our physician will advise with you by letter, in strictest confidence. We will not deceive you knowingly.

For sale by all druggists.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. New York, 756 Broadway. London, Eng., 35 Snow Hill.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

2 NEW ARTICLES FOR THE PRICE OF 1. To introduce our new and fast-selling novelties, we will, for 30 days only, send, post-paid, the Nutshell Painting Outfit and the Section Hook Hat-Rack for 50c. The Printing Outfit is complete with 4 alphabets, holder, indelible ink, pads, &c. The Hat-Rack is the most wonderful and funniest thing in existence. Sticks anywhere. Hang your hat on a window, mirror, or any smooth surface. Makes every one laugh. Hat-hook 10c., 4 for 25c., 12 50c., 30 $1, 100 $3. Outfit 50c. P.O. stamps. WORLD MFG. Co., 122 Nassau St., N.Y.



THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MARCH 2

A FAMOUS INSTITUTION.

WHAT IT IS, WHERE IT IS, AND HOW CONDUCTED.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—[Special to the Omaha Bee.]—Many thousands scattered over this great country, from its extreme eastern to western, northern to southern bounderies, are waiting and watching to-day to learn if the wheel of fortune may not bring to them that grand capital prize of $600,000; which is a little less than one-fourth of the immense sum this day distributed by the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Circumstances so order that I make the Louisiana State Lottery the basis of my first communication from this city, believing that it will prove interesting to your readers, as picturing one of the institutions of the State of Louisiana, which is the main support of that celebrated Charity hospital, that welcomes the poor and friendless stranger as readily as the needy one at home, and cares for all alike.

When your correspondent received instructions to proceed southward, New Orleans being the objective point, he remembered that this being his first visit to the Crescent City, it would be well to arm himself with letters of introduction to some of the most prominent and distinguished of her citizens. He was particularly favored by being brought into contact with the Hon. G. W. Nott, post master; Col. Page Baker, managing editor of the Times Democrat; Mr. P. O. Fazende, of the well known banking house of Fazende & Seixas, as well as other leading citizens, and during a short formal conversation, the principal points of interest—to a stranger—were suggested by Mr. Fazende, saying he would at once; order his carriage and drive me through the city. As we neared the corner of St. Charles and Union streets my escort said, pointing to a hand some, substantial looking structure, three stories high, "There is the home of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and by the way to-morrow is the appointed day for the mammoth drawing, in which over $2 000,000 is to be distributed, and the first capital prize is $600,000. You should attend the drawing by all means, and on no account fail to visit the company's office." Then it learned what an intense interest was taken by the people of all grades in society, not only in the city of New Orleans, but throughout the state and surrounding states, in this wonderful institution, which, as may not be generally known to the readers of The Bee, is not only the only legalized one in this country, deriving its original charter from the state legislature in 1868, but in 1879, by act of the state constitutional convention, was incorporated as part of the new constitution formed by that body, and this act endorsed by an almost unanimous vote of the people of the state, and the people of New Orleans and Louisiana have never had reason to regret that action.

From 1868 to the time of the adoption of the new constitution, the company contributed over $500,000 in support of the public schools, and since that time (1879) have set aside a yearly fund of $40 000 for the use of the charity hospital heretofore mentioned, besides its more than princely support of all other institutions, charitable and otherwise in the city and state. In fact Mr. Fazende told me that good and charitable deeds were not confined to the company as a whole, but individual members are foremost in contributing liberally from their private means, for the encouragement and success of schemes that conduce to the interest and welfare of the city and state. The officers and directors of the company are among the most popular, respected and leading citizens, and the commissioners, who alone superintend and manage the drawings are those old generals of the confederacy, loved and revered by the south, Generals Jubal A. Early and G. T. Beauregard. These two gentlemen have no interest whatever in the company, as General Early told your corresdondent in conversation after the drawing to-day; and the company have neither voice nor vote in the manner and management of the drawing proper. Thus is provided a perfect safeguard—if such were for the time being necessary—for the patrons of the lottery, thoroughly divorcing the management of the company from the management of the drawing.

And now a few words as to the details of the company's management.

Armed with a letter of introduction, your, correspondent visited the offices on St. Charles street and was courteously received by Dr. M. A. Dauphin, the president, who requested his general manager to escort me through the several departments and explain the methods of conducting their vast business.

The building is a handsome three-story granite front structure, built and owned by the company, and devoted exclusively to their own uses. The general office on the first floor, presents at first sight the appearance of a large banking house. It was crowded with people eagerly waiting their turn to purchase—what each individual hoped, would prove the lucky number that would draw the capital prize of $600,000. In the several departments there are perhaps over one hundred clerks employed, and one peculiar, yet necessary feature of the assignment of them is, that they are in pairs at desks, so arranged that they face each other: that is for the purpose of acting as check on the mutual errors of each other.

Here in one apartment to a large force of clerks is assigned the duty of opening and stripping the letters received by every mail, one set opens them, another set verifies the contents with the letter, another set assorts them according to the nature and value of the enclosure; to another set is confided the care of such letters as call for some special numbers, or enclose money for some future as well as present drawing, which must be laid aside for the present, to be taken up and attended to after the regular mail that involve no "outside methods" has had attention. Another set fill orders for the tickets, which are verified and "O. K.'d" by another set. Another set records alphabetically the name and address of every sender of a letter, (and if an ordinary currency enclosure, registered letter, money order, postal note, express package or draft), in a book especially for each corresponding remittance, with date, month, etc. Another set addresses the envelopes to each patron or correspondent, and another verifies these directed envelopes with the recorded list referred to above. Yet another set sees that the order is properly filled as required by the letter or request, and that the ticket or tickets paid for are with the return letter of acknowledgement before being placed in the envelope for mailing. In fact, to state it at once, in brief, the letter received unopened, passes through some fifteen or sixteen different sets of clerks—each paired, to verify each other's work, before the letter of acknowledgment containing the ticket is finally placed in the envelope and mailed.

It appears to be a complex system at first sight; in reality it is simple, but thorough and perfect in its working. There is no possible chance, apparently, for error of any kind.

Another department that presents a busy appearance is the mailing and folding department of the prize list. Here a force of clerks is engaged addressing envelopes, from the recorded list of correspondents, for before the sun sets on the day after the drawing, to every patron is mailed a list of the prize numbers. System, thorough system, in every detail is the shibboleth of the management, and were it not so it would be utterly impossible to manage the enormous business that must be transacted day by day in the building.

To facilitate the work, and prevent any loss of time, as well as to maintain discipline and secure the employes from possible outside temptation, the company at their own expense, furnish a first class lunch to all their clerks, at stated intervals during the day—one-half only at a time repairing to the restaurant or dining room fitted up in the rear of the main office on the first floor. They are allowed from twenty minutes to half an hour when they return to their several stations, and the other half repair to the lunch room. Thus the work ever goes on during the day, and a perfect and systematic control of it is maintained by the chiefs of the several departments.

While going through the receiving department or office where the mail is first opened, the manager called my attention to the fact that even in writing for lottery tickets, where one would naturally suppose every correspondent would be very careful to give all needful information, that very often letters reached them with no signature or no address, or may be the named scrawled very illegibly and nothing to indicate town or state, and in many cases neither can be deciphered from the blur or blotch that Uncle Sam's postmasters use in some country offices as a postmark.

"These letters containing money, what disposition do you make of them?" I asked,

For answer I was conducted to what be termed the "old horse" vault, and sending for a clerk who brought a bunch of keys with him, opened a long coffin-like case, and therein disclosed to me thousands of such letters, with the original remittance pinned to each. In this vault are two such boxes, which at the present time contain perhaps $5,000 to $10,000—the accumulation from careless correspondents who fail to give name and address.

"What course do you pursue," I asked, "in cases like these? Surely these parties make some inquiries regarding their remittances."

"Oh, yes," he answered, "and often the letter of inquiry gives a little clue to the writer of the original letter, therefore we have what we term a tracing department, which I will show you."

Going thither, your correspondent was shown the "Inquiry Record"—which is in printed form, and fashioned after the form in use by the postoffice department. For instance: A letter of inquiry as to a remittance sent by John Jones, of Omaha, Nebraska, is made and placed in the hands of the tracers. It is found that such a letter was received, the several records examined, and traced finally to the mailing department, where, on such a date, acknowledgment and ticket was mailed. This is recorded and the inquirer notified, and then the matter is traced through the postoffice department. Should the record prove after tracing, that no such letter was originally received, the same result is entered in the inquiry book, and the sender asked for more specific information. Very often it occurs that the letter of inquiry, as stated, refers to some letter that has neither signature nor address. Then, after exhausting all known methods of tracing it through the regular books of record, a visit is made to the "old horse" vault, and perhaps it is then, by special and prolonged examination, and a comparison of chirography, that the company is enabled to determine the writer of the original letter containing the remittance. The questioned solved to their own satisfaction, they so advise the writer, and fill his order for the coming drawing, if requested, or return his money.

But the company do not wait for letters of inquiry from their careless correspondents. For instance, if they can decipher the name of the party and town—while there may be nothing to indicate the state—they glean from the Postal Guide, every state and territory in which is located a town of that name, and send a postal card to each one, advising the party named that they are in possession of a package of value; and if his or hers, to write giving description of its contents, when sent, name of town and state, etc. Thus, very often they anticipate a letter of inquiry, and fill an order with but little delay. Your correspondent was told of one particular case in which a patron failed to give any legible address, and all inquiries on the part of the company failed to discover him. But at about the same time it was receiving letters from some one who was calling it hard names. This party was requested to give, if possible, the date of his original letter of remittance, the nature of it, whether bills, silver, money order, if by express or otherwise. But the company got no definite answer from him, only an additional abusive complaint.

"Finally," said the manager, "a man came into the office one day and declared he was going to know why the company had robbed him of his money without giving him any satisfaction. Learning his name the general manager took him aside, and by clever questioning got out of him in a few minutes more definite information than a series of letters had extracted. Taking him into the old "horse vault", one of the boxes was opened, and very soon the original letter was discovered. Immediately recognizing it, the man exclaimed.

"Why, that's the very old bill that I sent with it that you got pinned on there."

"Yes," was the reply, "you see we did not steal your money or put in it our pockets, but you notice there are no directions in any part of your letter whereby we could learn where to send you proper return."

Then the man was full of apologies.

No doubt he is a regular patron now, but more careful in giving proper address. But the company is not always fortunate enough to reduce the "old horse" account as in this case, and thus a large amount of money necessarily remains to its credit.

President Dauphin decrees that as it does not belong to the company, the company must not touch it. A concern that sets up such a standard of honesty in its dealings with its patrons cannot help compelling confidence in all its methods.

All the correspondence appertaining to each drawing is bound in alphabetical form and filed away according to date in appropriate pigeon holes, so that in an instant almost the letter of a fortunate winner, showing name and location may be ascertained. This was verified later on, when after the drawing, I called on Dr. Dauphin to learn if possible, the localities and names of the lucky ones who had secured the capital prizes

Happening to be in the president's private office about 10 o'clock on the morning of the drawing, your correspondent had the pleasure of meeting that old veteran of the confederacy, General Jubal A. Early, one of the commissioners, who comes down once a month from his home in Virginia, to superintend the drawing. The old gentleman, although some what bent under the weight of years, yet looks rugged, and is as active on his feet as many men thirty years younger. He presents a most venerable appearance, with his long, gray beard and broad brimed slouched hat. His eye is sharp and piercing, and his voice as firm as in the old campaign days in the Shenandoah valley. He greeted me cordially, and after making some inquiries of the general manager relative to "the bags" containing the tickets, he casually mentioned that he had just received a dispatch from some old friend in Rhode Island to wire him immediately after the drawing, the number that secured the capital prize.

"Now of course," said the general, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "he expects in some way I can help him win it, for he sends me the number of his ticket.

"I recollet, not long sine," the general continued, "a man in Rochester wrote me that if I could 'pull' the capital prize of $100,000 for him, I could keep $80,000 and send him $20,000. The——fool," added the old veteran. "if I done such a thing and was rascal enough to do it, did he suppose I would be foolish enough to divide any part of it."

"And so it is," said General Early, "some people have an idea that General Beauregard or myself can in some way give the prizes where we will."

And as we wended our way to the Academy of Music, which is but a short distance from the Louisiana State Lottery Company's building on the opposite side of St. Charles street, the general said he would explain to me how utterly impossible it would be for him or General Beauregard to do any such thing.

The Academy of Music, where the drawing takes place, was soon reached, and at the general's invitation your correspondent was assigned a seat upon the stage, where he was introduced to General Beauregard, the associated commissioner, and Messrs. W. I. Hodgson, William Pinckard, G. G. Roux and J. H. A. Rousseyu, who assist the commissioners in the detail work. These are all prominent and well known business men of New Orleans. Seated upon the stage was the genial Colonel Dan Wilson, so well known to every one in the Crescent City, who never fails to witness the grand darwings.

On the stage were two large boxes, which contained the ten bags in which were the tickets—100,000—each wrapped or tightly rolled and encased in a strong gutta percha tube, the end of the ticket slightly projecting beyond the end of the tube or case. Each ticket is printed, from 1 to 100,000, in great black figures so as to be readily read by the audience in front when held up to view. The prize tickets 848 in number, are similarly printed and encased in like tubes, for be it understood that while there are but 848 prize numbers drawn out, there are in addition 2,298 approximation prizes, which are explained below. In the first place, to be explicit and give a definite plan of the present Mammoth Drawing, there are 848 prize tickets, enumerated as follows:

1 price of	$600,000	is	$600,000
1 prize of	200,000	is	200,000
1 prize of	100,000	is	100,000
1 prize of	50,000	is	50,000
2 prizes of	25,000	are	50,000
5 prizes of	10,000	are	50,000
12 prizes of	5,000	are	60,000
25 prizes of	2,000	are	50,000
100 prizes of	800	are	80,000
200 prizes of	400	are	80,000
500 prizes of	200	are	100,000

The approximation prizes are as follows:

100 prizes of $1,000, approximating to $600,000 prize, are $100,000.

100 prizes of $800, approximating to $200,000 prize, are $80,000.

100 prizes of $400, approximating to $100,000 prize, are $40,000.

THREE NUMBER TERMINALS.

99 prizes of $800, divided by $600,000 prize, are $79,200.

99 prizes of $400, decided by $200,000 prize, are $39,600.

TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.

900 prizes of $200, decided by $600,000 prize, are $180 000.

900 prizes of $200, decided by $200,000 prize, are $180,000.

And these are explained as follows:

The 300 approximation prizes are awarded to the series of fifty numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the three largest prizes. For example: If ticket No. 31,246 draws the $600,000 prize, those tickets numbered from 31,196 to 31,296 inclusive (100 in all) will be entitled to $1,000. If ticket 281 draws the $200 000 prize, those tickets numbered from 231 to 331 inclusive will be entitled to $800, and so on according to the above scheme.

Tickets drawing the capital prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes. A ticket drawing a three number terminal prize, will not be entitled to a two number terminal prize.

And herein is a point that is overlooked by many, viz: That they fail to grasp the enormous amount of money that is distributed in these mammoth drawings. It will be seen that over $2 000,000, or to be explicit, $2,118,800 was distributed to-day by The Louisiana State Lottery Company, a much larger sum than ever before. But this, be it remembered, was the first extraordinary drawing in which the grand capital prize, was doubled, placing it at $600,000 in place of as formerly at $300,000. And perhaps it may not be in the very far future when this great institution will place the grand capital prize at $1,000,000. Suffice it, at the semi-annual drawings during the coming year, it will remain as now—$600,000. With such a prospect in view, how futile to talk to men and tell them, lottery is a delusion and a snare. Ninety-nine out of a possible hundred are ever found to hug such delusion, when it may possibly be embraced at so insignificant a price.

While waiting for the appointed hour to begin the drawing General Early (in presence of General Beauregard) explained to me how the tickets were counted by himself and his associate commissioner with the aid of only such assistants as selected by themselves, from 1 to 100,000, and placed in the gutta percha tubes described, the time consumed in doing so being usually from five to six days; how, also, the prize numbers are so counted an similarly encased, then placed in canvass bags, tied with a string, and this string wrapped with strong manilla paper on the inside of which the autographs of General Early and General Beauregard are placed, and then sealed with wax, upon which the seal "B and E" is placed: When thus sealed up they are placed in a strong box in one of the company's vaults, and are not touched by a living soul until they are brought out at the instance of the commissioners on the day of the drawing to be conveyed to the Academy of music.

To describe the manner of drawing may seem like a work of supererogation to some of your readers, as it has been so often described before, but certainly there are some of your patrons, and without doubt a certain lady in Council Bluffs, your across-the-river cousin, who will be interested, for Mrs. Sallie C. Whittlesey, No. 35 North Seventh street, Council Bluffs, was the fortunate holder of the ticket entitling her to a share in the second capital prize of $200,000. Her letter dated November 30, 1888, was written on the letter head of the Globe Publishing Company, Council Bluffs, and enclosed $5 for five tickets (fortieths.) A truly paying investment, for her, $5,000 for $5. The Omaha Bee certainly congratulates her on her good fortune.

Well, to the drawings; On ascending the stage I found placed on the right and left, two wheels, the one on the left much larger than the one on the right. It is drum shaped in its formation, about six feet in diameter and perhaps two to two and one-half feet through, with glass heads, and the surroundings, wood. It rests on a frame work that it can readily be revolved by means of an iron crank, attached to the axle at each end. A door or opening is arranged in the side of the circular wood work, perhaps about a foot square, large enough to receive the tickets which are poured in from the bags before mentioned. The smaller wheel is similarly constructed, the circular work being brass instead of wood. This is called the prize wheel. The ten bags containing the 100,000 tickets being placed upon the middle of the stage near the footlights were carefully scrutinized by Generals Early and Beauregard before being emptied into the wheel; then General Early began the work by breaking the seal, removing the manilla wrapper and cutting the string. The wrapper was handed to General Beauregard, I noticed it was in three folds, and as he laid it aside I saw why he examined it so closely. On the inner fold was the autograph of the two commissioners. Each bag was thus scrutinized before being emptied into the big wheel, and then the empty bag itself examined as minutely to see, as I learned, that no possible tampering had taken place, or that a pin hole even was apparent, whereby any possibility a single ticket might have disappeared. When all ten bags had undergone the same careful examination, and had been deposited in the big wheel, the bag containing the 848 prize tickets were also placed in the same wheel, and then each was rapidly revolved for some minutes, back and forth, so as to thoroughly mix them up.

These preliminaries were eagerly watched by the fifteen or sixteen hundred people in the academy, each one wishing and praying that the goddess of fortune would favor them by throwing their number under the hand of the blindfolded boy, bringing them wealth and happiness. Among the audience I noticed many well and fashionably dressed ladies, each with a slip of paper in front of them, anxiously awaiting the hour when General Early would open that little door in the side of the wheel, behind which their heart of hearts was centered for the time being. Gazing upon the spectacle of ladies and gentlemen in front, many of them being well known members of the exchanges, merchants and prosperous business men, I thought that here, at least, they seemed to feel no more out of place than such an audience would, enjoying the play at Boyd's opera house in Omaha.

At 11 o'clock precisely, on a signal, two boys came forward, one to the side of General Early and the other to General Beauregard, and were each blindfolded by the commissioners, and then the former seated himself near the big wheel, and the latter by the small wheel, after each had opened the doors in the same; the boys stood at the openings between the wheels and the commissioners, and General Early said:

"We're ready.";

The house, was as still as death in a moment, as a tube was handed from the big wheel to General Early who unfolded it, and announced in a clear, resonant voice:

"Thirty-six thousand two hundred and twelve."

Simultaneously the boy at the small wheel handed General Beauregard a prize tube when be in a deliberate, plainly heard voice, exclaimed:

"Two hundred dollars."

General Early then handed his ticket to an assistant standing up beside him, who again announced the number, "36,212," at the same time holding it up so the audience could plainly see the figures. General Beauregard also handed the prize ticket to an assistant standing beside him, who for the second time announced the prize $200, for the number just drawn.

The ticket 36,212 and the prize corresponding, which, by the way, is printed in similar large black figures, are then handed to a young man sitting in front of the commissioners, who folds the two together and places them in a box arranged in compartments, according to the grade or value. Thus there is a compartment for $200, $400, $800, $1 000, $2,000, $5,000, $10 000, $25 000, $50,000, and so on up to the single compartments for the three capital prizes of $100,000, $200 000, and $600,000. While this is being done a clerk seated just behind General Early keeps record of the number as drawn and the corresponding prize, in a printed book adapted just for that purpose. The tickets thus folded—the number and the corresponding prize—are verified next day by Generals Early and Beauregard, with the record kept by the entry clerk, so that no possible mistake may be made in awarding or withholding the prize to the holder of the lucky ticket.

Thus the drawing proceeds—a number from the big wheel, a prize from the small wheel, until twenty are drawn out, when an assistant who keeps tally sings out:

"Roll."

And both wheels are rolled back and forth for some time, the doors of each in the meantime being closed by the two commissioners, who allow no one near these openings except the blindfolded boys who take out the tubes. After sixty tubes have been taken from each wheel the tallykeeper sings out:

"Roll, and change boys."

And immediately the doors are again closed, the wheels several times revolved, thus thoroughly mixing the tubes, and two other little fellows come forward as a relief party, are blindfolded, and the drawing goes on. For some fifteen minutes the prizes announced ranged from $200 to $400 with an occasional $800. It was really straining on the nerves of the anxious ones. Then General Early called out "59,630," which was answered by General Beauregard with "2 000." Then it varied for a time with the $200 prizes, all seemingly at the very door of the prize wheel. The command "Roll" came two or three times (after every twenty tubes) and "Roll, and change boys" for the third time, before General Early called out "33 677," the corresponding prize being $5,000.

During all this time the audience sat immovable, but eagerness, wistfulness, hope, was depicted on every countenance, while the prize wheel declined to deliver up any of the little tubes that donated more than $5,000, with an ever varying $200—$800 $400. Over one hundred and fifty numbers had been drawn from the wheel when General Early called out,

"89,530."

Which was answered by General Beauregard with:

$25,000.

A little buzz of excitement was perceptible throughout the audience, but all was quiet in an instant, and there was no sound heard except the monotonous calling of numbers and small prizes. It was after a "roll and change boys" that General early called out:

"69,704."

When Gen. Beauregard immediately arose from his seat, and taking a step towards the footlights, said in a slow, distinct, but very impressive tone: "Six hundred thousand dollars." Then excitement was apparent among the great audience. This was the long for moment, and each one eagerly scanned the slip of paper held in hand forsooth, while each one knew that they did or did not hold that magic number they knew that within a certain limit they might be lucky enough to get an approximation prize of $1,000, for any number within fifty on either side of 69,704 would so entitle them.

Although the other two grand prizes of $200,000 and $100,000 were yet to be drawn, it was easily discernable that the great and over shadowing interest was allayed somewhat. But no change was noticeable in either Generals Early or Beauregard; they sat calm and unmoved amid the suppressed din that for a while permeated the Academy of Music and kept on the even tenor of their way—the one calling out the numbers and the other announcing the prizes.

Ticket 67,744 drew the second capital prize of $200,000, and in consequence there is one happy little woman in Council Bluffs to-night, who, if I mistake not, was a former resident of your city of Omaha. The third capital prize of $100,000 was drawn by ticket 43,085, and the $50,000 fell to ticket 5,896.

After these prizes had been drawn from the wheel nearly all interest was lost, many of the audience leaving. Yet the commissioners and their assistants went on in the same methodical manner as before, and so continuing to the end until the last prize tube of 848 was taken from the wheel and announced. Then came the work of replacing the tickets left in the big wheel back into the bags again, and this operation was closely watched and superintended by the commissioners, General Early and General Beauregard.

Each bag was securely tied by General Early himself, the string wound round with manilla paper bearing the autographs of the two commissioners and then sealed with their seal, just as they were when brought from the company's vault.

After verifying the record of prizes as kept by the entry clerk with the folded ticket and prize ballot above referred to, the tickets in the bags are all counted again to make assurance doubly sure, that not a single one is missing.

Perhaps ere this reaches you the winners of all the capital prizes, and all above $5,000, will be published in the papers of their several localities, for good news, (of this kind) travels fast, and each one is eager to tell his neighbor, but it is a general rule of the company not to publish the names of the winning patrons without their permission. To Dr. M. A. Dauphin, the honored president of the Louisiana State Lottery company, your correspondent is under great obligation for the courtesy extended in giving him the privilege of examining in detail the workings of the great office, and having it explained so minutely.

And I can say, as has been so often said before I am thoroughly convinced that there are no more straightforward, honorable gentlemen conducting any business in the world than President Dauphin and the officers of the Louisiana State Lottery company and that no lottery drawings that ever existed could be more fairly superintend or conscientiously conducted than this one is by Generals Early and Beauregard.

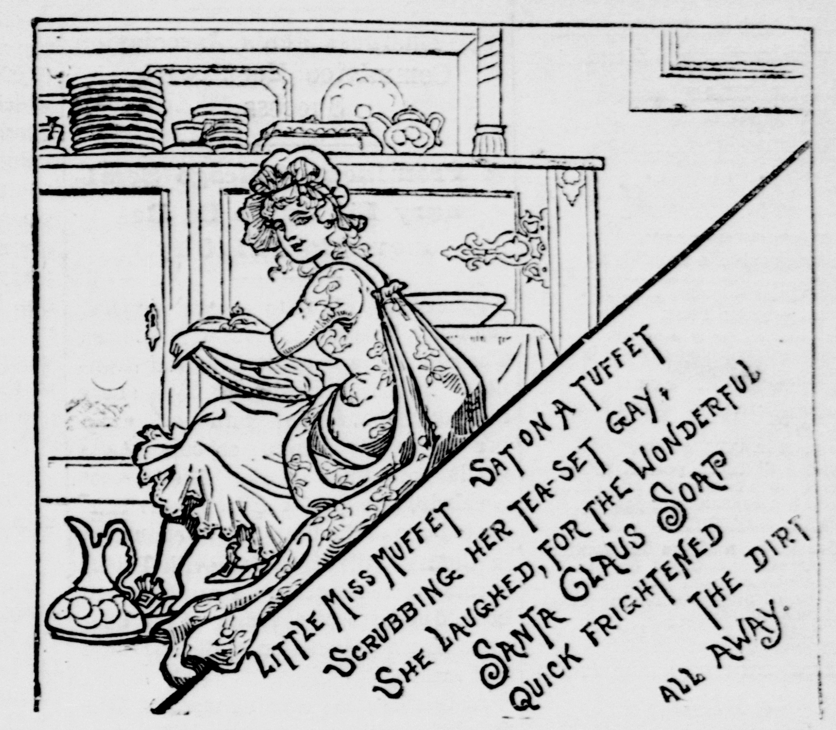
A word in closing: It will be found, perhaps upon examination like all other social and economic institutions, whatever indictments lie against the lottery system are traceable, not to the system itself but to its abuses. P. A. J. R.

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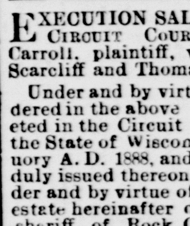


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EXECUTION SALE.—STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY—Philip Carroll, plaintiff, vs. Walter Little, George Scarcliff and Thomas Little, defendants.

Under and by virtue of a judgment duly rendered in the above entitled action and docketed in the Circuit Court for Rock County in the State of Wisconsin, on the 21st day of January A. D. 1888, and pursuant to an execution duly issued thereon and a levy duly made under and by virtue of said execution on the real estate hereinafter described, the undersigned, sheriff of Rock County, will sell at public vendue on the 10th day of April A. D., 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, in front of the postoffice, in the city of Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, the following described real estate, viz.: Part of lots 1 (1) and two (2) in Smith, Bailey & Stone's addition to Janesville, bounded as follows: On the northerly end by the southerly margin of Milwaukee street, on the easterly side by a line parallel to River street and eighty-eight (88) feet westerly therefrom; on the southerly end by a line parallel to Milwaukee street and one hundred and ten (110) feet southerly therefrom and on the westerly side by a line parallel to River street and one hundred and ten (110) feet westerly therefrom together with the perpetual use in common with others, of the alley in the rear of said block.

Also lot two (2) of Church, Williams' and others' sub-division of Smith & Bailey's addition to Janesville.

Also the east two (2) acres of lot one (1) section one (1) section one (1) town two (2) north of range twelve (12) east; all of said pieces and parcels of land lying and being in the city of Janesville, County of Rock and State of Wisconsin; or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said execution with interest and costs of sale and as may be sold sepately without material injury to the parties in interest.—Dated February 25, 1889.

GEORGE C. BABCOCK, Sheriff.
By THEODORE L. ACHESON, Under Sheriff.
A. HYATT SMITH and FETHERS, JEFFRIS & FIFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys. feb25d7w.

STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY. W. S. Jeffris, as trustee of the trust created by the will of John B. Carle, deceased, for the benefit of Jennie M. Carle-Keller plaintiff; vs John W. Carpenter, Sarah J. Carpenter, his wife; and A. H. Loucks, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled action at a regular term of the Circuit Court for Rock county, Wisconsin, on the 3rd day of September, 1887, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the postoffice, in the city of Janesville, in said Rock county, on the 12th day of March, A. D., 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises, lying and being in the town of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin described as follows:

The north-west quarter of section No. 32, town three (3), range twelve (12) east, also the south half of the north-east quarter of said section 32, town three (3), range twelve (12) east; also twelve and thirty-five hundredths (12.35) acres of land off the north side of the south east quarter of section 32 town three (3), range twelve (12) east, said twelve and thirty five hundredths (12.35) acres of land lying and being north of the center line of the Galena road, all in Rock county, Wisconsin, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment with interest and costs of sale, and as may be sold separately without material injury to the parties in interest.

Dated January 26, A. D., 1889.

GEORGE C. BABCOCK, Sheriff for Rock County, Wis.
FETHERS, JEFFRIS & FIFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jan25d7w

FORECLOSURE SALE—CIRCUIT COURT ROCK COUNTY—James Burke as executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Brien, deceased, plaintiff, vs. Michael Burke and Mary Burke, his wife. The Kimball Hardware Company, and W. T. Vankirk and John Tracy, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled action on the 28th day of December, 1887, in the Circuit Court for Rock County, State of Wisconsin, in favor of the above named plaintiff, and against the above named defendants, I will on Monday, the 4th day of March A. D., 1889, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the postoffice, in the city of Janesville in said county of Rock, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder therefor, all the real estate and mortgaged premises situated in said county of Rock and State of Wisconsin and by said judgment directed to be sold, and there in described as follows, to wit:

The south half of the north half of the north-east quarter of section number nineteen (19) town two, range twelve, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay said judgment, with interest thereon, together with the costs of sale.—Dated January 7th, 1889.

G. C. BABCOCK, Sheriff of Rock County.
M. M. PHELPS, Plff. Atty.
jan12doew7w.

FORECLOSURE SALE—STATE OF WISCONSIN, Circuit Court for Rock County.—Lucy A Evenson, Eliza M. Evenson, and Josephine Evenson, plaintiffs; against Allen C. Bates, Sarah H. Bates, J. W. Bates, and The Western Electric Company.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled action, on the 28th day of November, A. D., 1887, in favor of the above named plaintiffs and against the above named defendants, I will on Saturday the 16th day of March, A. D., 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, all the real estate and mortgaged premises, situated in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock, and state of Wisconsin, and directed in and by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: "All that certain lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line running along the easterly side of lot two (2), block forty three (43), thirty-four (34) feet from the south east corner of said lot; thence westerly parallel with the southerly line of said lot; to the westerly line of said lot thence northerly on the west line of said lot, twenty-two (22) feet; thence easterly to the east line of said lot on a line parallel with the southerly line of said lot; thence southerly on the east line of said lot to the place of beginning; all in lot two (2) block forty-three (43) in the original plat of the village—now city of Janesville, county of Rock, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to pay said judgment with the interest thereon and the costs of sale.

GEORGE C. BABCOCK, Sheriff of Rock Co., Wis.
Dated January 26, 1889. jan26d7w

LIEN FORECLOSURE SALE—STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY. Wm. Cox, plaintiff; against H. E. Pattison, Clara Pattison, Edward Pattison, Emma Wilcox, Charles E. Wilcox and S. C. Cobb, defendants.

By virtue and in pursuance of the judgment rendered in the above entitled action, on the 19th day of December, A. D., 1888, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1889, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the postoffice, in the city of Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, all the right, title and interest, which the defendants had on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1886, or which they now have or any person claiming under them have since acquired in and to the real estate and premises described as follows, to-wit: The north east quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section number eleven (11), in town number two (2), north of range number twelve (12) east, being in the town of Rock, County of Rock and State of Wisconsin, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment, with costs, and as may be sold separately, without material injury to the parties interested.

GEORGE C. BABCOCK, Sheriff of Rock County.
NOLAN & CUNNINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Janesville, Wis.
feb21d7w

EXECUTION SALE—STATE OF WISCONSIN—Circuit Court, Rock County. Charles H. Stoller, Plaintiff; against Michael Farrel, defendant.

Under and by virtue of a judgment duly rendered in the above entitled action, and docketed in the Circuit Court for Rock County, in the State of Wisconsin, on the 8th day of December, A. D., 1888, and pursuant to an execution duly issued thereon, and a levy duly made under and by virtue of said execution, on the real estate hereinafter described, the undersigned, Sheriff of said Rock county, will sell at public vendue, on the 20th day of March, A. D., 1889, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the City of Janesville, in said Rock County and State of Wisconsin, the following described real estate, viz.: Parts of lots one hundred and five (105) and one hundred and seven (107) in Smith, Bailey and Stone's addition to Janesville, bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point sixty-six (66) feet westerly of the north east corner of said lot number one hundred and five (105) and running thence westerly along the south westerly line of West Milwaukee Street, twenty-two (22) feet, thence southerly on a line perpendicular to said street seventy-six (76) feet, thence easterly and parallel to said street, twenty-two (22) feet, thence northerly and parallel to Jackson Street, seventy-six (76) feet to the point of beginning, all the said lot pieces and parcels of land, lying and being in the City of Janesville, County of Rock, and State of Wisconsin.

GEORGE C. BABCOCK, Sheriff of Rock County, Wis.
By THEO. L. ACHESON, Under Sheriff.
NOLAN & CUNNINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated at Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, February 7th, 1889. feb7d7w

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.—In probate.

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the county court, to be held in and for said county at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the third Tuesday being the 19th, day of March, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of George R. Barker for the adjustment and allowance of his account as the administrator of the estate of Edwin W. Barker late of the town of Janesville, in said county, deceased, and that the residue of said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled thereto.—Dated Feb. 23, 1889.

By the court
J. W. SALE, County Judge.
feb23d3w

THE GAZETTE.

THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF DAILY AND WEEKLY 8,500.

Subscription and Advertising Rates.

DAILY—Per year payable in monthly installments.......... $6.00
WEEKLY—Per year, in advance.......... 1.50

WE PUBLISH FREE,
Marriage, death and obituary notices, without poetry; also notices of church and society meetings.

WE PUBLISH AT HALF RATES.
Church and society notices of entertainments given for revenue.

WE CHARGE FULL RATES,
For cards of thanks, obituary poems, financial statements of insurance companies and all other classes of items not considered news.

THE GAZETTE
is the best advertising medium in Southern Wisconsin, and our rates are based on our circulation, and are cheap when so considered. Prices for local or display advertising cheerfully furnished on application.

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

APRIL 18, 1888.

SATURDAY MARCH 2

LOCAL MATTERS.

A complete water set for 50 cents at The Magnet.

FOUND FROZEN—A man found frozen near the 4-mile bridge, with a pair of 74c. Arctics bought of Brown Bros'. Every person who saw the Arctics declared that they were just as good as any dollar Arctics sold in the city? Why don't you save a quarter when you buy a pair?

Buy a dollar's worth of goods and get a ticket on a very fine hanging lamp at The Magnet.

A full line of White's latest music just received at the City Music Store, 24 South Main street.

Have you tried the celebrated Douglas' shoes yet?

A new line of Plushes, Ribbons, Laces and embroideries at "right prices."
THE MAGNET.

To those who can appreciate and will buy the best, I offer a choice home in the Third ward, five minutes' walk from the post office, consisting of a house and ten rooms, supplied with gas throughout, heated by the best system of steam apparatus. It has a high cut stone foundation, three cellars, also bath room and closet supplied with hot and cold water from city system and connected with a very large cesspool. There is a barn of ample size and everything about the place is strictly first-class. $5,000 will buy all this and leave the purchaser indebted to me only for his good luck.
C. E. BOWLES.

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Lanterns, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, and Water Sets, at The Magnet.

LADIES WANTED—To try the real dongola kid shoe made by the new factory (F. M. Marzluff & Co.) and for sale only by Brown Bros' at the extremely low price of $2.40. You will find it a durable shoe, an elegant fitter and the style equal to any $5 shoe. Be sure to ask for the Marzluff shoe.

Kerris Thread is sold at The Magnet.

MONEY TO LOAN by D. Conger.

Valentines in great variety at King & Skelly's bookstore.

Men's hip boots only $2.95 at Brown Bro's, equal to any in the city for $3.50.

All goods at reduced rates for the next thirty days in order to reduce stock preparatory to moving. Bedsteads very cheap at Sanborn's, 18 and 20 North Main street

FOR SALE—A choice 44 acre farm, with new buildings, located in the town of Harmony, two miles from this city.
D. CONGER.

Diamond ink which writes on glass. Call at Wheelock's and see how it works

New lot of folding tables, $1.00 each; Hampers, $1.00 at Wheelock's; large colored rings for towel holders; printed dinner sets, $8.00; chamber sets $2.00.

Curtain chains, shade pulls, curtain poles, etc, at Sutherland's bookstore.

—Cutaway and sack business suits in great variety and at living prices at Zeigler's.

Paper, envelopes, writing tablets, etc. all qualities and sizes at King & Skelly's bookstore.

School books and school supplies at King & Skelly's bookstore.

Sanders' short hand school, Myers block, West Milwaukee street, Janesville Wis. The principal a number year U. S. court reporter. Paying position procured for graduates. Complete course only $25.

Full line of felt shoes and slippers—both ladies' and gent's, at Richardson's Shoe Co's.

Cloaks.—If interested we can interest you. Our prices are down to the lowest notch. J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

Boy's and children's suits at prices that will please you, at Zeigler's.

A ten foot bar counter, well made and nearly new, for sale at a bargain at Sanborn's second hand store.

Fuel.

Hard coal, all domestic sizes; soft coal for grates, for steam and for cooking purposes. Dry wood, choice maple and second growth heavy oak, kindlings, etc., coke and charcoal. Satisfaction guaranteed.
BLAIR & GOWEEY.

Largest stock and best assortment of wall paper and window shades at King & Skelly's bookstore.

Another great invoice of new spring styles of wall papers direct from the manufacturers at Sutherland's bookstore.

FOR SALE.—213, corner South 3d and Jackman streets, near high school.
WM. ROSS.

For Rent.

The large double stores in the Odd Fellows block, corner of North Main and North First streets, are for rent on reasonable terms. For particulars inquire of S. B. Kenyon, Cyrus Miner, or B. H. Baldwin.

The Milwaukee Clothing Company's stock of Alaska seal caps, warranted London dye, turban and Detroit shapes, are greatly reduced in price to close.

Pear's Soap secures a beautiful complexion.

A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

The Business Men's Association Committee Meet with Success.

A Prominent Chicago Seminary Likely To Be Removed to This City.

Janesville's effort to secure a ladies' seminary, bids fair to meet with success. The committee appointed by the Business Men's Association have been in correspondence with a number of well known schools. As a result of this work, Miss Alice Goodwin, who has for fifteen years conducted one of the best ladies' seminaries in Chicago will be in Janesville Friday evening of next week. A meeting will be held on Saturday evening of the Business Men's Associasion to discuss ways and means.

At the Saturday evening meeting Miss Goodwin will be present and all interested in the educational affairs of the city are requested to be present. An especial invitation is extended to the ladies upon whose co-operation much will depend.

BREIFLETS.

—Opera house talk is plentiful.

—Wanted a good man to work at the city hospital.

—Regular meeting of the common coulcil on Monday,

—Tolstoi will be the next author taken up by the Fortnightly Club.

—As March 4th approaches the weather bgins to put on republican ways.

—Lucy Larson drew ticket 851 entiting her to the prize doll, Miss Magnet.

—The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Doty are dangerously ill of pneumonia.

—A few of the Angle-Worm Club shot live pigeons this morning on Bunker Hill.

—A consultation of Chicago physicians has been ordered in the case of Mr. John Griffiths.

—The Ciceronian Club will enjoy a social dance at Odd Fellows hall this evening.

—"Camille'. will be presented by the Janesville company this evening at Stoughton.

—A runaway interested West Milwaukee street a trifle this morning but did little damage.

—Janesville water works will be discussed Monday evening by the Business Men's Association.

—"Was that the adulterated man that got out of jail ?" inquired one innocent old lady last evening.

—Methodists in Rockford have decided not to give the "Deestrict Skule," it being too much like a play.

—A tempting supper was served to Light Infantry maskers by Caterer Golling. The tables were well filled.

—Cap. W. T. Vankirk will be one of the witnesses of the presidential inauguration on Monday in Washington.

—The city election will occur four weeks from Tuesday, and as yet, but very little interest is taken by the people.

—The motion for a new trial in the Green case was granted before the adjournment of court this afternoon.

—Minneapolis White Caps shot Editor J. P. Smith, of the Furniture News, Mr. Smith having disregarding several warnings to leave town.

—Surgeon-General Henry Palmer, W. N. G., has gone to Washington to witness the inauguration of General Harrison on Monday.

—The board of directors of the city hospital return thanks to M. E. Northrop, insurance agent, for a renewal of $500 insurance on hospital property.

—Miss Jennie Cody entertained the class of '91, high school, last evening, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cody, 306 South Jackson street.

—City Treasurer Murphy has finished recording the tax sale for 1889. The sale was the shortest that has been held for years, lasting only ten minutes.

—The members of the G. A. R., their families and invited friends will hold a social reunion and dance at Post hall this evening. Good music will be in attendance.

—John O'Grady delivered the east side mail to-day with a better grace than usual. A newly arrived girl baby at his second ward home furnishing inspiration.

—Mr. John Watson has bought the Foote & Wilcox stock and on Tuesday morning the store will be opened and the stock sold at from 40 to 60 per cent below cost. See ad in Monday's Gazette.

—A fox hunt was held at Edgerton the other day; but instead of losing his "brush" the fox ran up and stole a package of lunch out of one of the hunters pockets and the party was too rattled to protest.

—Twelve thousand young trout fry were received from the State Fish Hatchery Tuesday and deposited in the Caledonia Creek in the town of Porter, the stream which already contains quite a nunber of trout.

—Hon. S. C. Carr, grand master of the Wisconsin state grange, returned last evening from his visit to the Pacific coast. He is still satisfied with Rock county climate, California in winter even being almost too warm.

—At the regular monthly meeting of the Business Men's Association next Monday evening, the question of fire protection will be discussed. A full attendance is desired. The public are interested in knowing whether the city-water service fills the contract.

—Seats for J. H. Brown's benefit March 11th, will be on sale after to-day at the Park House, Archie Reid's, Anderson's barber shop, the China Tea Store J. H. Jones', American Express Co's. office and Windsor Hotel. The reserved seat chart will be shown at King & Skelly's.

—Mr. Edward Palmer, of Sioux City, Iowa, is spending a day or two with his uncle, Mr. Andrew Palmer, of the fourth ward. His many friends will be pleased to learn that fortune has smiled on him since leaving Janesville. Mr. Palmer is one of the solid men of Sioux City. He is at present interested with others in the construction of a pontoon bridge, 3200 feet long, forming a connecting link between the two states.

—Yesterday afternoon the Wisconsin Soap Company was closed up by Messrs. Nolan & Cunningham, attorneys for the parties holding chattle mortgages on the establishment, the mortgages aggregating about $6,000. This sum is about $2,000 short of the real value of the plant which is located at the corner of Pleasant and South River streets. The officers and principal owners of the company are: Phillip Knippenberg, president; George Horn vice president; Wm. Horn, secretary. It is reported that a lack of ready money was the cause of the action taken by the creditors. The gentlemen having the management of the company's affairs possess the confidence of the community, and the misfortune is one all sincerely regret.

A PLEASANT EVENING.

THE FORTNIGHTLY CLUB VERY HAPPILY ENTERTAINED.

Ruskin's "Sesame and Lillies," was the essay for discussion at the meeting of the Fortnightly club which was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Harris, last evening. The discussion resolved itself, however, into a consideration of Ruskin's place in general literature, it being held that this place was incidental rather than of prime importance, Ruskin's greatest influence being as a teacher.

For the entertainment of their guests last evening the Misses Harris offered progressive euchre and made the evening to pass very pleasantly. A novel feature was the marking of tally cards, some with conundrums and some with answers, those whose conundrums and answers corresponded playing together. Messrs George Keyes, Leon Miner and Fred Clemons won glory by ending at the head of the list.

It was decided to hold a social dancing party of the club in the Sunday school rooms of All Souls church on Thursday of next week. Supper will be served by the ladies of the club and each member will be entitled to invite one friend.

A VICTORY FOR MR. WHARTON.

MR. REID, THE COMPLAINANT, CONVICTED AND EXPELLED FROM THE CHURCH.

The case of A. Reid, the member of Asbbury M. E. church, Milwaukee, who has been on trial before an ecclesiastical court charged with neglecting the means of grace and of imprudent and unchristian behavior, was finished yesterday, and resulted in Reid being adjudged guilty and expelled from the church. This trial brought out charges against the pastor of the church the Rev. Fletcher L. Wharton, to the effect that he had desecrated Sunday by buying tobacco on that day. Reid, the complainant against the pastor, and his witnesses were examined, and, as one of the reverend counsel said: "Gave evidence to nothing but a tissue of misrepresentations. The Rev. Mr. Wharton was declared exonerated from all charges.

Never give up the ship. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you, as it has done others. Price 25 cents.

ROOK HELD FOR TRIAL.

HIS CASE WILL BE HEARD BY JUDGE PATTERSON MARCH 11.

After the testimony of Alice Rook, concerning the assault made upon her by her father, a motion was made by Attorney Carpenter yesterday afternoon that the defendant be dismissed. The motion was denied, and Rook's trial was set for Monday, March 11th.

Alice Rooks' story was much the same as that published in the Gazette some days ago. On the part of the defense it is alleged that the case was begun simply to give Alice into her aunt's charge.

A Baltimore Butcher's Experience—I have suffered with bad headaches for years, and have tried many remedies without obtaining relief; I was advised to give Salvation Oil a trial and it has entirely cured me. ED. BALTZ,
La Fayette Market, Baltimore, Md.

THE BUSINESS MEN.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS TO BE CONSIDERED ON MONDAY EVENING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Janesville Business Men's Association will be held on Monday evening, March 4th, at 7:30 o'clock. The association will discuss the Taylor railway bill and the Janesville Water Works. A full attendance is desired.
C. W. HODSON, President.
Janesville, March 2d, 1889.

A Prominent Merchant in Trouble.

Old moneybags mopes in his office all day,
As snappish and cross as a bear;
The clerks know enough to keep out of his way
Lest the merchant should grumble and swear.
Even Tabby, the cat, is in fear of a cuff,
Or a kick, if she ventures too near;
They all know the master is apt to be rough,
And his freaks unexpected and queer.

What makes the old fellow so surly and grim,
And behave so confoundedly mean?
There's certainly something the matter with him—
Is it stomach, or liver, or speen?
We've guessed it—his liver is sluggish and bad,
His blood is disordered and foul.
It's enough to make one hopelessly mad,
And greet his best friend with a growl.

The world-wide remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will correct a disordered liver and purify the blood, tone your system and build up your flesh and strength.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourth annual meeting of the Rock County Caledonian Society will be held in the G. A. R. hall on Thursday, March 7th, at 2 o'clock p. m. As important business will come before the meeting, including the election of a board of directors, a full attendance is earnestly desired. All persons wishing to join the society should make their requests known to one of the members previous to this meeting.

The usual social and dance will be held at 8 o'clock same evening.
ALEX. GALBRAITH, Secretary.

She is "Grateful"

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—MRS. WM. V. HARRIMAN, New York. PRENTICE & EVENSON, druggists.

THE WEATHER.

At seven o'clock this morning the thermometer indicated 23 degrees above zero. Partly cloudy with southeast wind. At one o'clock p. m. the register was 44 degrees above zero. Clear with west wind. For the corresponding hours one year ago the register was 35 and 31 degrees above zero.

Take it in Time.

"For want of a nail, a shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, a horse was lost; for want of a horse, a rider was lost. Never neglect small things. The first signs of pneumonia and consumption can positively be checked by Dr. Acker's English Remedy for consumption. Prentice & Evenson, druggists.

STEWART CAME BACK.

His Excursion in Search of Greener Fields Considerably Shortened.

Marshal Hogan and Under-Sheriff Acheson Find Him in Negro Disguise.

A lonesome looking spectacle was Charles A. Stewart last night. Back to the jail he came with Marshal Hogan on one side of him and Under Sheriff Acheson on the other. What expression was on his face would be hard to tell, for he had disguised himself with a liberal coating of glossy stove polish.

When last seen yesterday afternoon Stewart was in a farmer's wagon near the fair grounds. Suspecting that he might have started for Milton, Hogan and Acheson drove up to investigate. As they stood at the depot about nine o'clock they saw a negro, whose face seemed to bring back familiar memories, enter the smoking car of a train that was just ready to leave. One officer entered at one door of the car and one at the other, and a moment later Stewart was wearing bracelets furnished by the state, and was started for Janesville. He denies that he had any help in escaping, and says that his brother, whom he had been brought into the jail office to meet, was entirely innocent. Nevertheless the two brothers spent the night in jail.

Stewart's case will come before Judge Bennett at the April term, a change of venue having been taken from the municipal court on the ground of pejudice.

Sheriff Babcock announced last night that a new turnkey would be installed on Monday. The new official will be Wallace Cochrane, of Magnolia, whose succesful chase after Van Zandt alias Erwin, the bigamist, is well remembered.

Stewart's brother was brought into the municipal court this morning to answer to the charge of aiding in the escape. His innocence seemed reasonably clear, however, and he was speedily discharged. In regard to some of the others suspected, interesting developments are promised.

MUSIC FOR CAMPERS.

ARRANGEMENTS ON AN ELABORATE SCALE MADE FOR MONONA.

Monona Lake assembly is to be made more of a success this year, if such a thing is possible, than ever before.

One of the principal features of the assembly will be its musical department Dr. H. R. Palmer, of New York, will have charge of the same, and has prepared some music especially for this assembly. His plan is to notify all the musicians of the state that he wishes to augment the assembly choir next season, and prepare them beforehand for much better work than ever before, and for that reason he makes this proposition: The secretary, J. E. Moseley, of Madison, will forward the music free of charge to all who will pledge themselves to study it carefully, and attend the assembly from July 23 to August 2. The music is prepared by Dr. Palmer, and selected with the greatest care, and is, perhaps, the choicest selection that has ever been put together. The musicians of this state have never before had such an opportunity offered them, a partial list of the music to be used is as follows:

Gloria (from Twelfth Mass).......... Mozart
I Waited for the Lord.......... Mendelssohn
Inflammatus.......... Rossini
Jerusalem.......... Parker
Unfold, Ye Portals Everlasting (from the Redemption).......... Gounod
Sing, O Heavens.......... Tours
Charity (for female chorus.......... Rossini
Bring Palms.......... Faure
O Zion, that Bringest Good Tidings.... Stainer
Gypsy Life.......... Schumann
Fair Ellen.......... May Brouch
Hear My Prayer.......... Mendelssohn

An early reply from all who expect to attend, is requested.

THE ARMORY CROWDED.

MILITIA MEN GIVE THE LAST MASQUERADE OF THE SEASON.

In the neighborhood of two hundred dollars remain as the net profits of the Light Infantry masquerade last evening. A motley throng filled the armory to overflowing. How many maskers there were on the floor nobody dared say. It made George Allen's arm tired just to gather in tickets at the door, and the committee of inspection decided that, after their experience from nine to eleven, loading lumber on a box car would be comparative indolence.

The grand march at eleven o'clock showed nearly two hundred couples in line. Dancing continued until three o'clock, Tuckwood's orchestra furnishing the music.

THOSE UNHAPPY PERSONS who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic suffers. Price 25 cents.

A WEST SIDE THEATRE.

AN OPTION SECURED ON LAND FOR AN OPERA HOUSE SITE.

"It isn't in shape so that it can be made public," said a prominent west side business man this morning, "but there has been an option secured on land not far from the corn exchange square for an opera house site. The man who holds the option has plenty of money to back him up, but his action will depend upon what is done by the Myers estate. In case nothing is done he would build if the site were furnished him."

The Handsomest Lady in Janesville

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle *Free*. Large size 50c and $1.

Notice to Pay.

All persons indebted to the firm of Foote & Wilcox of Janesville, Wis., are requested to pay the same at once to the undersigned, at his office in the city of Janesuille, Wis.
EDWARD M. HYZER, Assignee.

I have not used all of one bottle yet. I suffered from catarrh for twelve years, experiencing the nauseating dropping in the throat peculiar to that disease, and nose bleed almost daily. I tried various remedies without benefit until last April, when I saw Ely's Cream Balm advertised in the Boston Budget. I procured a bottle, and since the first day's use have had no more bleeding—the soreness is entirely gone.—D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget, formerly with Boston Journal.

HER LATEST SKIT.

KATE CASTLETON'S LAUGHING SUCCESS, "A PAPER DOLL."

Kate Castleton will delight her Janesville friends at Lappin's Hall next Wednesday evening. "A Paper Doll," Miss Castleton's latest success, differs from most of the skits with which it must be classed, in that it has something of a plot, and is not a mere framework built for the especial purpose of supporting a lot of specialties of questionable merit. The plot centres upon a foundling, Dolly Chirruper, who is claimed as a daughter by Professor Herbert Noble and afterward proven to be the daughter of Temple Towers. The Baltimore Herald says: Miss Castleton makes a most charming foundling, and incidentally sings "The Spider and the Fly" and "For Goodness' Sake Don't Say I Told You," with a witchery all her own. Thomas W. Seabrook does excellently as Temple Towers, and his very appearance produces a roar of laughter. Frank Tannehill, Jr., is artistic as professor.

THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT

Subjects to be Discussed in Janesville Churches To-morrow.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—On Jackson street REV. W. F. BROWN, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Preaching by the pastor. After morning sermon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered and new members publicly received. Our Bible school meets at noon under the direction of Supt. Judd, with whom and with the other efficient officers and teachers in this work the pastor is always associated. The Young People's Christian Endeavor Society meeting is held at 6 p. m. Subject, March 3, Consecration to the Service of Our Father. Thursday evening March 7, monthly concert of prayer and remembrance of missionary work. Subject Mexico.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Jackson and Pleasant streets, REV. M. G. HODGE, D. D. pastor. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30

Preaching in the morning by the pastor. The revival services in the evening will be conducted by Lieut. Lavery. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner of Jackson and Dodge streets. The Rev. S. P. Wilder, pastor. Church services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Prayer conference and social meeting Thursday evening in the chapel at 7:30 o'clock.

Preaching at 10.30 with communion service and reception of members. At 7.00 p. m. the pastor will preach the next sermon in the evening series on The Christian Life. Topic: "What is God's Part in Making Me a Christian."

ALL SOULS CHURCH—Corner of Court and Bluff streets. Rev. Joseph Waite, Pastor. Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M.

Importance of the word "No" in a good The pastor will preach. Subject: "The man's vocabulary."

COURT STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Corner of Main and Court streets. Rev. G. H. Trevor, Pastor. Residence, No. 59 Milton avenue. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:30.

The pastor will preach on Sabbath morning a companion sermon to the one of week ago. Topic: "Spiritual Growth, what it is and how secured." In the evening on 'Real Pauperism, vs. Apparent Abundance.'

FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Corner of Jackson and Center streets. Rev. M. Evans, Pastor. Residence, No. 256 Ravine street. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Prayer meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Subject for morning sermon "Black Spots South of Mason & Dixon's Line." Evening theme, "Abandoned to Sin with Lost Opportunities."

CHRIST CHURCH—Corner Court and Wisconsin streets, Janesville, Wis. Sundays—First in each month, Holy Communion, 10:30. Other Sundays, 7:30 a. m. Morning service and sermon, 10:30 a. m. Session of the Sunday school, 12:00 m. Litany service and address, 4:30 p. m. Evening service and sermon, 7:00 p. m. Monday—Rector's bible class in parish room. Saint's days and Holy days, Holy Communion, 10:30 a. m. Baptism will be administered at any service. H. Baldwin Dean, Rector.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—Catholic—Corner of Wisconsin and North First streets. REV. R. J. ROCHE, Pastor. Services at 8:00 and 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school at 3:00 P. M. Vespers at 7:30 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Corner of Jackson and Bluff streets. Rev. James Slidell rector. Services, Sunday, 7:00, A. M., Holy Communion; 10:30 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon; 7:00 p. m. evening prayer and sermon Sunday school after morning service. Friday Eve., service at 7:30. Services on Holy Days at 10 A. M. On the first Sunday of the month Holy Communion is celebrated at the 10:30 A. M. Service.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—Corner of Holmes and Cherry streets. REV. E. M. MCGINNITY, Pastor. Services at 8:00 A. M., and 10:00 A. M. Vespers at 7:30 P. M.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed Belladonna Backache Plasters.

THE NEWS AT A GLANCE.

Jacksonville, Ill.—Mrs. Jeannette Paul, while insane, escaped from her home and was killed by a train.

Wabash, Ind.—Thomas Garst, a farmer, committed suicide by taking an ounce of quinine and a pint of whisky.

Enfield, N. H.—The weavers of the Green Bank woolen mills have struck on account of a reduction in wages.

San Diego, Cal.—Five hundred people will leave here next Monday for the Santa Clara gold mines in Lower California.

Janesville, Wis.—Charles A. Stewart, held for trial on a charge of criminal assault, escaped from jail and is still at large.

Tusten, N. Y.—Mrs. Donahue and her 2-year-old child were burned to death in their blazing home. It is not known how the place caught fire.

Philadelphia, Pa—Peter Kreickman, who shot Mrs. Matilda Hellerman, his next-door neighbor, Nov. 13 last, was convicted of murder in the second degree.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The strikers at the Republican iron works have returned to work, the obnoxious employe on whose account they struck being discharged.

Tangipahoa, La.—The boilers of Amos Kent's sawmill exploded, demolishing parts of the mill and adjoining buildings and injuring several persons. The boiler was thrown 240 yards.

Hartford, Conn.—The holders of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock in this vicinity have appointed Francis R. Cooley and D. R. Howe of this city to represent eastern interests at the western meetings.

Superior, Wis.—In the case of the Italians charged with the murder of Foreman Hubbard, a verdict was returned holding Joe and Frank Bloni guilty of murder in the second degree. The others were acquitted.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful illness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of the kidneys, liver or stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50. and $1 per bottle at F. Sherer & Co's drugstore.

FACTS FOUND FLOATING.

One Method of Getting the Best of People That Know It All.

The Druggist and the Doctor—Some of the New Base-Ball Rules.

There was one young man at the Terpsichorean masquerade who had enough fun for a week. He had masked once or twice before during the season, and each time just after the grand march had run across the man who "knew you just as soon as you came in the hall."

Tuesday night he stayed away until the march had ended, and came on the floor just as the maskers were comparing notes. A moment later the "man who knows it all" met him.

"Yes, it was a good rig, old man," said the knowing one, "but I caught on before you were half through that first quadrille."

"Well, I didn't see through it until he was waltzing up there in the corner by the door," said another. "I wouldn't have caught on then if it hadn't been for the feet."

And so it went. When the young man revealed the joke there were a number of discerning ones about the hall who felt decidedly doubtful.

* * *

"I got hold of one little trick the other day," said a west side man, "and if can make it work I'll save enough medicine bills to buy a horse and buggy. I had a cold and I asked my family physician to give me something to break it up. He prescribed ten-grain capsules, half quinine and half Dover's powders. I had the perscription filled and it cost me fifty cents.

"'See here, Doc's I said, 'these four little pellets ought not to cost as much as that. Isn't there a gazelle here somewhere?'

"Then he told me how it was.

"'Just go into the store and tell them you want ten-grain capsules of quinine Dover's and they'll cost you something like three cents apiece. Take in a prescription for them and they'll cost you about five times as much.'

"And I found the doctor was right."

* * *

The new base ball rules for 1889 have made considerable talk. One of the Janesville professionals was talking them over the other day and remarked:

"If you remember, you'll have all the changes of the year a good deal better than you can get them out of the official rule." The changes are:

The imaginary line has been taken from the pitcher's box.

Players must come in from field and seat themselves on player's bench at the end of their half in the field

Game not ended until ball has been returned to pitcher—all runs up to that time count and batsmen get credit for all the bases he can make on the hit.

Extra player, or tenth man, may take his place in the field at the end of any inning.

Foul tips will not be out.

Bunted balls will not be strikes unless willfully blocked off foul.

Four balls, instead of five, give a base.

Base runner entitled to take one base without being put out if a batted ball hits the umpire on fair ground.

If a thrown ball hits umpire runner must return to base he started from.

The umpire shall not reverse his decision on the testimony of any player or bystander.

WOMEN WITH PALE COLORLESS FACES who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Women as Engineers.

Blobson—Ha, ha! Here's an article which says that before the close of the nineteenth century we shall see women running locomotive engines on our railroads.

Mrs. Blobson—Well, why not? Don't you think they would make good ones?

Mr. Blobson—In some respects, perhaps. They would keep a good lookout ahead, anyway.

Mrs. Blobson—Why so?

Mr. Blobson—Because they would have their heads out of the cab window all the time to show their new bonnets.

Which?



Bustle—or no—bustle.

Husbands and Husbands.

Anxious Mother—What? Only a month married and unhappy?

Married Daughter—How could I be otherwise? My husband does not love me. No matter how much I pretend to flirt with my old beaus he doesn't mind it a bit.

Anxious Mother—He doesn't?

Married Daughter—No, he does not. It most breaks my heart to think about it. Why, that odious Clara Blank, who isn't half so attractive as I am, is blessed with a husband who is so madly jealous of her that he has shot at her twice.

Ready to Graduate.

Old Lady—Do you think, my dear, that you are mistress of all the housewifely accomplishments which a woman should have before she marries?

Sweet Girl (engaged)—Yes, indeed. I have learned how to knit smoking caps, and yesterday a married friend of mine took me to an intelligence office to teach me the difficult art of selecting servants.

An English missionary and sixteen of his followers have been massacred by natives in East Africa.

What's SOZODONT? 'Tis this you ask
To answer is an easy task—
It is liquid, soft and sweet
Which keeps teeth healthy, white and neat,
Which makes the rosy gums endure—
And renders breath, like roses pure.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by F. Sherer & Co

Pears' is the purest and best soap ever made.

BILL NYE IN DIXIE.

How the Georgia Cow Takes Her Morning Repast.



I BELIEVE that in the South there was never a more general desire to do as she has been in the habit of doing than to-day, writes Bill Nye from Atlanta, Ga. Everywhere we see manifested an earnest spirit, a tireless energy directed toward the best interests of those who manifest it, regardless of party. A conciliatory policy in the South would never have a wider field to work in than it would to-day. Industries here are looking for a fostering hand. A fostering hand could get steady work here all the fall. New enterprises needing nothing but capital and industry to make them self-supporting could be started up all over the South. With a fine climate, good air, warm sun, wet rains, and a bright red soil, the South is on the eve of an era of prosperity which bids fair to dawn at any moment. I do not know exactly what I have said, but I will not take it back now.

Governor Gordon told us about his ranch. He is an enthusiastic farmer and asked us to visit his farm, but we cannot drop our lecturing to go gadding about with every Governor we run across. So we told him that with us life was real, life was earnest, and we could not drop our work to visit the Executive farm of Tom, Dick, and Harry.

Governor Gordon is maintaining a large herd of cows by pasturing them



ENJOYING THE MORNING REPAST.

on the rich, succulent foliage of the fishpole. The skittish reader may charge me with lying in order to astonish him, but such is not the case.

The ordinary cane pole, which is so largely used for fishing purposes by the plain two-for-a-quarter sportsman, who generally gets all the fish, here grows in wild barbaric splendor and profusion without replanting. Governor Gordon has a fishpole orchard covering a large area, over which he pastures his cattle. These canes grow to a grear height, unless fed down, and it is no uncommon sight to see an ecru cow going about with a stepladder and a pair of long-handled pruning-shears gathering her breakfast still wet with dew.

The fishing pole grows to a height of twenty or thirty feet and the leaves are nutritious to a tall cow. Gov. Gordon says that he is going to graft the click reel on his fish-pole next year and thus start a new industry. If the small trout reel can be successfully grafted upon this pole it is only a matter of time, I am sure, when the new bass reel can be introduced and attain its full size. Gov. Gordon is said to be a successful ornamental farmer and his salary as Governor enables him to make his farm self-supporting. He enjoys meeting the yeomen of Georgia and telling them about his hopes and aspirations. In this way he makes many friends among the voting classes.

Gov. Gordon fought in the war which I alluded to in the beginning of this letter, but he is willing to let bygones be bygones. He has no animosity now against his old enemies, but wishes them well. Please state through the columns of the press, so that it will be generally known, that the Governor is willing to let bygones be bygones. Any armed enemy of Gov. Gordon at the North who will come in and lay down his arms will not be molested.

But, seriously, there is too much distinct desire South to be regarded as a people instead of a locality. It is all sentiment, and it is a mighty expensive sentiment. The Yankee is charged with being lost to all sentiment but the wild, consuming yearn for more means, and he does undoubtedly sacrifice lots of comfort in order to fight against the imaginary wolf on his front stoop; but, after all, there ought to be a golden mean between his restless, apprehensive career and that of his happy-go-lucky brother over the line. An old and still unrepentant rebel over in Alabama, the other day, with a haughty and rather poorly ventilated air, had been telling me, with many a blood-curdling oath and hair-lifting anathema, of his still hot and undying hatred of his old enemies. He was a barber, and while he shaved me and wiped the blood on an old newspaper he rehearsed his piece to me and twisted the tail of his animosity.

Finally he stepped back, and, waving his razor high in the air, he said: "I reckon you'd hang me if I ever went up to New York and talked that way?"

I assured him, on behalf of the people of New York, that he misjudged us altogether.

"Come up there any time and say what you like," said I, "and you will be perfectly safe. You can go to New York to-morrow, if you want to, and if you will agree not to open a barbershop there you will be free to commit almost any other indignity, or dwell on the dead and loud-smelling past all you want to."

Compare our stock of black dress goods with any other in the city. You can readily decide which is the largest and most complete.
J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

WANTED.

OVERSEER wanted everywhere at home, or to travel. We wish to employ a reliable person in your county to tack up advertisements and show cards of Electric Goods. Advertisements to be tacked up on trees, fences, and turnpikes, in conspicuous places in town and country in all parts of the United States and Canada. Steady employment; wages $2.50 per day; expenses advanced; no talking required. Local work for all or part of the time. Address with stamp, EMORY & CO. Managers, 241 Nine St., Cincinnati, O. No attention paid to postal cards.

We wish to employ a reliable man in your county. No experience required; permanent position for three years. Light, easy, genteel business. Money advanced for salary, advertising, etc. Largest manufacturers in our line. Enclose 2-cent stamp. No postals. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A MAN OF TEMPERATE AND moral habits, seeking employment, to represent an old established house in his own section. Salary, if suited, $100 per month. References exacted. J. F. Blanchard, Gen. Manager, Lock Box 1585, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS for our NEW PATENT Fire-Proof Safes; size 28x18x18; weight 500 lbs.; retail price $35; others in proportion. Highest award (silver medal) Centennial Exposition. Rare chance; permanent business. Our prices lowest. We are not in the safe pool. Exclusive territory given. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall Street, New York.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—A fine selection of bargains in houses, lots, farms and western land. You can make some money by calling at my office.
D. CONGER.

FOR SALE.

Heavy draft team. Inquire of John Slightam, Gazette office.

Money to loan. GEO. M. MCKEY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two fine new residences centrally located on the east side
D. CONGER.

ROOMERS WANTED—at reasonable rates. Apply at 107 North Franklin street.

The finest parlor organ ever seen in Janesville now on exhibition at the city music store, 24 South Main street.

Ladies fleece lined over shoes only 50 cents at the Bargain Shoe store.

100 pair of horse blankets we offer at net cost—rather do it than carry them over. J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

The finest assortment of curtains, shade cloths, fixtures, etc., at Sutherland's bookstore.

Blankets—blankets—blankets. Our prices are low enough to interest any one. Bound to make them less if low prices will do it.
J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The Blount residence in the third ward, near the court house Park. Apply to Fethers, Jeffris & Fifield.

The unprecidented demand for the Richardson Shoe Co's $2 shoe, can only be accounted for, by the universal satisfaction which it has given as a wear resister. In fit and finish few surpass it. Ladies who wish to economize, should try a pair.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Grains—Firm. WHEAT—Opened strong, advanced a trifle, closing ⅛@¼c above last night. No. 2 regular March $1.04⅛@1.04⅞, closing at $1.04¾, May $1.07⅜@1.07¾, closing at $1.07¾. July 93⅝@94⅛, closing at 93⅞. CORN—Firm and advanced ¼c. No. 2 March 34¼@34½c, May 35⅝@36⅛c, July 36⅛@36⅛c. OATS—Steady. No. 2 March 25½c; May 27⅛@27¼c, June 26⅝c.

Provisions—Weak, fractionally lower. PORK—March $11.05@11.15, May $11.17½@11.37½, June $11.30@11.40. LARD—March $6.65@6.70, May $6.75@6.80, June $6.81@6.82½. SHORT RIBS—March $5.85@5.90, May $6.00@6.05, June $6.07½@6.12½.

Live Stock—HOGS—Estimated receipts today 27,000 head, official yesterday 28,954 head, shipments 9,610 head, receipts for the month of February 559,489 head, shipments 189,854 head, receipts for the corresponding month last year 426,035 head, shipments 153,790 head, left over, about 8,000 head, quality of to-day's receipts good; the market opened rather slow and weak; prices 5@10c lower. Light grades $4.45@4.70, rough packing $4.35@4.40, mixed lots $4.40@4.65, heavy packing and shipping lots $4.40@4.55. CATTLE—Receipts 7,500 head, stronger; beeves $3.10@4.50, cows $1.75@3.10, bulk $2.15@2.50, stockers $2.20@3.35. SHEEP—Receipts 8,000 head, steady; natives $3.50@5.10 Westerns $4.40@4.80, lambs $4.90@6.40.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 1.—WHEAT—Varied only ⅛c, steady, very dull. No. 2 red March 97 7-16@97⅝c, April 98⅝@99c, May $1.00⅜@1.00¼. June $1.00⅜, July 96⅝c, December 96¼c. CORN—Dull, steady; mixed westerh 41¾@45¼c. OATS—Quiet, unchanged; western 29@33c. Provisions—BEEF—Quiet; extra mess $7.00, plate $8.50@8.75. PORK—Quiet; new mess $12.50@12.75, old do $12.00, prime $12.00@12.25. LARD—Quiet; steam rendered $7.12½.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Cash grain steady, prices tending up for wheat. California Club wheat 7s 9½d, No. 2 red winter 7s 8d, No. 2 spring 8s, American mixed corn 4s 1½d, Minneapolis first bakers' flour 28s 3d. Futures steady, prices tending up for American wheat; cash lard 3d lower; hard spring bakers' flour steady, moderate demand; hard spring patent flour 38s per 280-lb sack.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 1.—WHEAT—Quiet; cash 98⅛c@$1.02, May 98⅛c, July 90⅛c, August 88⅛c. CORN—Quiet; cash 35c, May 35⅝c. OATS—Steady; cash 26c, May 28⅛c. CLOVER SEED—Quiet; cash and March $4.80, April $4.85.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1.—WHEAT—Firm; cash 94⅝c, May 96⅜c, July 94c. CORN—Firm; No. 3 31@31½c. OATS—Easier; No. 2 White 27½@28c. RYE—Easier; No. 1 44½c. BARLEY—Steady; No. 2 59½c.

Without Money and Without Price.

The Milwaukee Clothing Co. will give away *free*, with every sale of suits or overcoats, in either men's, boy's or children's department, a handsome solid sled; as a further inducement to the trade.

See the artistic "Matteawan" felt shoes and slippers, at R. S. C's.

Lappin's Opera House

WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR

ONE NIGHT ONLY

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.

Annual engagement of the idol of the Fun Loving public,

Miss Kate CASTLETON

And her famous Company of Comedians under the management of Mr. Harry Phillips, presenting her latest laughing success,

A PAPER DOLL

An evening of genuine farce comedy. Miss Castleton will introduce the greatest of all successes,

For Goodness Sake Dont Say I Told You

PRICES—25, 50 and 75 cents. Seats on sale Saturddy morning at King & Skelly's book store.